THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 288

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Rickenbacker Pilot Safe; Vichy Condemns Giraud; Ties With Soviet Urged

The World's Day—November 13, 1942

Washington: Navy Picks Up Rickenbacker Pilot

The War Department announced the rescue of the pilot of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's missing plane in the Pacific, and added, "It is believed possible that other survivors may be on life rafts in the same general vicinity." The rescued flier was Capt. William T. Cherry, Jr., Abilene, Texas. The Department said he was picked up by the Navy Nov. 12, "in good condition, but weak."

Spain and Portugal officially expressed satisfaction with assurances that the United States had no designs on their territory, in replies to President Roosevelt. [Page 7.]

Argentina added its approval of United States operations in North Africa to that of other Latin-American countries which see in Africa a strengthening of defenses on approaches to the Western Hemisphere.

Treasury borrowing on an unprecedented scale will be resumed Nov. 30 to help meet the rising cost of war, announced Secretary Morgenthau. The drive will reach into the smallest homes and the biggest banks in the country.

Passage by the Senate of the 'teen-age draft bill completed Congressional action on the unrestricted Army use of 18- and 19-year-old draftees in any theater of war. [Page 3.]

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, has returned to Washington after a trip to England, War Department officials disclosed. Mrs. Hobby went to England with Mrs. Roosevelt, who is still in Britain.

John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, spoke in the name of the Unknown Soldier of Arlington in a letter to President Roosevelt voicing assurances that the Axis has passed its high-water mark said that "the Axis has met its Marne," and that the liberation of France is coming "in the days not long ahead."

Attorney General Biddle said that the proposed antitrust investigation of the transportation industry will not be conducted in a way to interfere with the war effort.

Natural and manufactured gas cannot be delivered for use in non-residential equipment installed after Nov. 30 under a War Production Board order, except by permission in individual cases.

Taxicabs, trucks, and other commercial vehicles have been granted an extension from Nov. 15 to Dec. 1 before being required to have an Office of Defense Transportation certificate to receive gasoline.

In Europe: Vichy Council Condemns Gen. Giraud

Vichy Ministerial Council heard report from Pierre Laval and issued statement condemning Gen. Henri Giraud.

Spanish Radio indicated Spain was leaning toward increased collaboration with Axis, although private advices reaching New York hinted trend was toward Allies.

Upwards of 2,750,000 homes in Britain and Wales have been damaged by bombs since war's outbreak, report showed.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned to London from extensive tour of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

New England: Trade Union Tie With Soviet Urged

Bryn Roberts, British labor leader, stresses the desirability for trade union movements in all democratic countries to enter close relationship with those of Soviet Russia. [Page 2.]

National C. I. O. convention condemns John L. Lewis, former C. I. O. head, for "studied policies of disruption, raiding and disunity" in the labor movement. [Page 2.]

National: Two Michigan War Plants Still Closed

The two Nash-Kelvinator Corporation plants in Lansing, Mich., war material producers, remained closed a second day, with leaders of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) declaring their members were ready to obey a War Labor Board plea to return to work, but that a company "lockout" prevented them.

Canada: Manpower Allocation Review in N. Y.

Manpower allocation problems in Canada and United States to be discussed by representatives of two countries in New York Nov. 28 and 29.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Unity of Labor Is Still Far Off, Murray Holds

Union rivalry for control of same fields blocks hopes of settlement of jurisdictional issues.

Prospect of the split in the labor movement being wiped out at coming peace conferences was discounted here today by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Reporting on the problem of labor unity to the national C.I.O. convention, Mr. Murray raised no hope that differences between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor could be cleared up at this time.

He brought up the new angle that frictions which would follow an unsatisfactory peace would impair war production.

The disagreements he pointed out as still bulking formidably ahead concern jurisdictional questions between unions of both groups now competing in the same fields of industry.

Major Obstacles Faced

Specifically Mr. Murray named the possibilities of difficulties which the union of which he is President, the United Steelworkers, might have in working out a common organization with the metal trades craft unions of the A. F. of L.

He said also that he had been told of similar jurisdictional questions likely to come up when the Electrical Workers' Union of the C. I. O. entered into a get-together with the electrical workers' union of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Murray declared that C. I. O. workers engaged on producing for the American military forces wanted no new problems to disturb their output.

Division of that kind, he said, would be more serious to the war effort than the present differences between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

Mr. Murray pledged himself to do nothing that would impair the devotion of C. I. O. war workers to their tasks of production.

He assured the delegates that each international union of the C. I. O. "continue the assumption of the jurisdiction of its own people in its own organization."

"I warn the American Federation of Labor that if it is its purpose to hew to its age-old habits, then no success can attend a peace conference," he continued. "They must needs meet these new conditions and recognize, if they have never recognized before, that there is another labor movement in the United States.'

The new conditions Mr. Murray referred to were obviously the advent of industrial unionism in

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Tobruk Captured by British Forces; Allies Press Hard Toward Tripoli; Alert for U-Boats Off African Coast

By a Staff Artist

The Way of the Aggressor

Arrows show closing in of Allied vise around Rommel's fleeing forces with United States and British troops pushing east near the Tunisian border and the British Eighth Army moving westward into Libya, where Tobruk has already been reached.

Attacks by Axis in air and under sea begin in heavier tempo in Mediterranean clash.

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 12 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Deputy Commander of the American-British Force in Northwest Africa, has spent the last two days negotiating the terms of an armistice with the French authorities.

The terms apparently will be an elaboration of the truce concluded Wednesday when Admiral Jean Darlan, as commander of all French armed forces, ordered cessation of hostilities in all French North Africa.

The Allies' object, it is indicated is to bring about a united front among the French in Africa.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—U-boats and Axis bombers are now the principal obstacles to the complete occupation of North Africa by American and British forces.

Allied troops in Morocco and Algeria have reached the stage of consolidating their positions. Resistance on the land there has ceased entirely, except for a few isolated and unimportant pockets, according to Allied General Headquarters in North Africa.

But opposition from the Axis is becoming more and more serious under water and in the air.

Axis U-boats are both numerous and very active outside North African ports and along Mediterranean sea routes, an American military spokesman in London announced today.

RAF Pilots on the Job

Dispatches from war correspondents at Allied Headquarters reveal that RAF pilots have already registered some successes against these submarines.

Flying American Lockheed Hudsons on reconnaissance patrol they destroyed at least one submarine and damaged three others.

But American and British naval authorities are not attempting to conceal the seriousness of the U-boat threat to Mediterranean operations.

Concentrating of German and Italian submarines against Allied convoys was expected, and all possible measures are being taken to meet and master this undersea menace.

Smuts' Warning Obeyed

Nevertheless, the latest phase in the Mediterranean area underlines the force of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts' warning yesterday that the U-boat campaign is on the increase.

At the ceremony in London when he was presented with the freedom of the City of Plymouth by Lord Mayor Viscount Astor, Marshal Smuts urged the setting up of a supreme anti-U-boat staff to concentrate on the effort to beat what he described as Hitler's last hope.

Incidentally Marshal Smuts is one of the very few men to receive the freedom of the City of Plym-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Smuts sees victory possible in 1944: Page 8.

United Nations on heels of Rommel's troops; six northbound Axis troop planes downed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The British Eighth Army was again in possession of Tobruk, five months after the port had been lost with 30,000 men.

As the American-British forces were nearing the borders of strategic Tunisia, Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's men in the East, in hot pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, had covered 300 miles in nine days and were only 230 miles from Marshal Rommel's main supply port of Bengasi.

That Marshal Rommel may be attempting an air Dunkirk seemed probable from United Nations reports that six large Italian transport planes, loaded with German soldiers heading northward from Tunisia, had been shot down.

From Tobruk to Tripoli is about 500 miles. From the point reached by the Allied force under Gen. K. A. N. Anderson near the Tunisian border to Tripoli is some 400 miles. Both Allied forces were moving fast. As they advanced, their bombers were doing devastating work on the Germans and their supplies. General Montgomery's men reported that not a single opposing aircraft interfered with their attacks.

Meanwhile the French situation was not entirely clear. The Germans announced that they had completed the occupation of the south French coast. Whether this included Toulon, which they had refrained from entering yesterday, was not certain.

According to one correspondent, Admiral Jean Darlan, now co-operating with the Allies in Algeria, had asked the forces of the French fleet in Toulon to sail out and join the Allies in Algeria. Gen. Auguste Nogues, former Vichy administrator in French Morocco, was said to have thrown in his lot with the Admiral.

A number of members of the German Armistice Commission, left in the lurch in North Africa, were reported captured.

Pending the arrival of their forces in Tunisia, United Nations' bombers have been stated to be attacking that center.

What the situation at sea might be off the North African coast still remained uncertain. Numbers of Axis submarines were known to be attempting to attack the continuous relays of convoys supplying the great United Nations force and their armed escorts. Berlin claimed to have sunk a 9,000-ton British cruiser, a destroyer, five large transports and damaged 18 smaller vessels. No confirmation of the report came from Allied sources.

In the Solomons, Flying Fortresses and Catalinas reported putting 11 Japanese cargo vessels, or transports, out of commission around Buin and Faisi in the Northern Solomons. On Guadalcanal Island there was a lull in the fighting. Watchfulness of United Nations air forces appeared to be making it extremely difficult for the Japanese on the islands to get supplies, with the result that so far the American force has been able to keep the situation in hand

Africa:

Allies May Beat Rommel to Tripoli

London dispatches showed that a powerful striking force of the combined British-American Army swept toward Tunisia in strength which suggested that it might break on through and beat General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to Tripoli, the last major port of escape left after his headlong flight west of Tobruk.

There were many indications that this time, the Axis was too late in its effort to seize Tunisia. Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander in French Morocco, joined Ad-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

U. S. Unified Command: Two Contrasting Views

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—America's armed forces in the two main Allied theaters of the war—in North Africa and in the Southwest Pacific—are operating under a unified Army-Navy command, it was affirmed today in the highest military quarters in the Capital.

Full integration of both command and strategic planning has been achieved, it was declared, and the mechanism which accomplishes this integration is described as follows:

1. The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff—Admirals William D. Leahy and Ernest J. King, Gen. George C. Marshall and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold—who are collectively responsible for American military strategy and whose regular deliberations bring the land, sea and air arms of the nation into advance agreement on all undertakings.

2. The delegation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of supreme command to a single officer in every major operation. Admiral William Halsey is in complete charge of the Solomons campaign under Admiral Chester Nimitz. Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower is in supreme command of the North Africa campaign. Both have the land, sea and air forces assigned to their task force under their authoritative direction for these operations. Their commands are not divided with other officers or divided between the Army and the Navy.

3. The Anglo-American combined Chiefs of Staff, which is made up of the American Chiefs of Staff and the British Chiefs of Staff in Washington and which both conceives and co-ordinates

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Accusing Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota of having "rendered aid and comfort to the enemy" in a speech broadcast last night, Representative Beverly Vincent (D) of Kentucky called today for a congressional investigation of Maas' "serious charges."

In a letter to Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, the Kentuckian said he was astounded by some of the statements made by Mr. Maas, who charged lack of organization in the armed forces and claimed official reports of "defeats and disasters" had been "twisted and played down."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the Minority Leader in the House, called for immediate action by Congress to remedy the situation described by Mr. Maas.

Mr. Maas, who has recently returned from a four months' tour of duty in the Pacific, revealed that representatives of the Navy Department had obtained an advance copy of his speech and had questioned the accuracy of his references to communiqués on the Battle of the Solomons, and that he had made several changes "of a purely minor nature." But he said that the changes were "so technical as to have no actual effect on the meaning of the speech" and certainly constituted no attempt to "gag" him.

Criticizes Organization

In a radio address, he said "we are still losing the war in the Pacific," but declared that the United States had the resources, the manpower, the production and ingenuity necessary to defeat Japan. He added:

"So far, however, we have lacked

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Arab Greeting By Roosevelt Aids Soldiers

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Nov. 13 (AP)—American pilots are worth $5 in gold to Arabs who lead them to headquarters after they have been forced down.

This is the award given by a finance officer for two American pilots forced down near Oran.

The pilots on landing presented to the first Arabs they met a leaflet bearing the American flag and a message from President Roosevelt in Arabic.

This message read:

"To all Arab peoples: Greetings and may peace be upon you.

"The bearer of this letter is a United States soldier and a friend of all Arabs.

"Treat him well, guard him from harm and give him food and drink. Help him to return to the nearest American soldiers and you will be liberally rewarded.

"Peace and mercy. God be with you.

"Franklin Roosevelt."

The Arabs were delighted with the $5 gold pieces they received for each pilot returned to headquarters, although Arabs returning British pilots in the Middle East are given £10 ($40) for each flier.

Finally the finance officers gave each Arab an additional $5 gold piece for returning the American pilots' parachutes.

Gold's New Day

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Gold coin, long a stranger to the American palm, is working its potent magic for the doughboys in North Africa.

Now, official Washington claims that all it knows about the matter

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Sentiment for Longer Work Week Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Sentiment is increasing here for the lengthening of the American work week, now averaging about 42.8 hours, chiefly as a means of furnishing more manpower. Within the last few days both the Brookings Institution and the Truman Committee of the Senate have recommended that all workers be put on a 48-hour week.

This would not necessarily involve repeal or modification of the National Wage-Hour Law which established a 40-hour week. President Roosevelt has given blanket disapproval to suggestions that the national work week be changed by Congressional action.

The alternative is to provide a longer working week through war contracts. The Wage-Hour Law puts no limit on the number of hours a man must work but specifies that for all over 40, he shall be paid time and a half.

As a means of increasing the hours worked without adding unnecessarily to the inflationary tendency of higher wages, the Truman Committee this week recommended that additional overtime wages paid for a 48-hour week should be required to be paid in war bonds cashable at the end of the war and to be used during the war only to pay federal taxes.

President Not Keen For It

President Roosevelt thus far has shown little interest in proposals for lengthening the work week. He told a press conference last week that Britain and Germany had found that production declined, rather than rose, when people worked too long. Also, he said, most of the nation's important war industries are already working 48 hours a week.

Asked today if he had read the Truman Committee's recommendation, the President again indicated the Administration's lack of interest in lengthening the work week by reiterating that the nation has practically a 48-hour week now.

Bureau of Labor Statistics records show that the average work week for 11 selected war industries was 46.4 in August; for all manufacturing the average was 42.8 and for non-durable goods 39.9.

If the nation is to reach an average work week of 48 hours, work-week schedules of 50 hours or more would have to be established, the Brookings Institution points out. In many cases, they would have to run as high as 54 or more.

Farmers Lead in Demand

The Brookings report recognizes that output per hour "apparently begins to decline around 45 or 46 hours," but points out that the total output would continue to expand.

Much of the sentiment for a longer work-week at the present time is coming from farmers who are having trouble to keep farm hands because working hours in factories are so much more attractive than the dawn-to-dark stint on the farm.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas to suspend the Wage-Hour Law. Other Senators are in favor of suspending the premium payments now in effect. The present rule is time and a half for all time over 40 hours and double-time for the seventh consecutive day of work.

The hours question is closely bound up with the nation's tightening manpower problem.

One of the biggest airplane engine companies—the Allison Division of General Motors, at Indianapolis, Ind.—has announced that it will soon substitute two 10-hour shifts for its present three eight-hour shifts, thus releasing trained and experienced workers as a nucleus for working forces at a new Allison plant.

The 10-hour, five-day-a-week shifts will give time for maintenance and cleanup crews to do their work when the machines are not running.

Rubber Workers Dislike Shift

Akron, Ohio, where many rubber workers are still on a 36-hour week is having difficulty to get them to switch over from a six to an eight-hour day. Workers who would be freed for use in airplane or munitions plants don't want to leave the rubber industry where pay rates are high.

Temporary material shortages, fear of loss of potential dues-payers, and reluctance to give up "social gains" are said to be reasons why the unions in Akron have not fallen into line rapidly with the War Manpower Commission's decree that the six-hour day should be abandoned.

Impartial reports of the need for longer hours made by such agencies as the Brookings Institution and the Truman Committee may bring action where an agreement between labor and management would be hard to arrive at.

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, says merely that the question "is being studied today by all concerned."

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Modern War May Envelop Old Tunisian Seaport

Associated Press

Peacetime Scene in Medenine Faces Quick and Drastic Change

Natives flock into the seaport city of Medenine, about 272 miles south of Tunis on the road to Tripoli, Libya. The United States thrust east from Algiers may involve Medenine as the Americans seek to reach Tripoli in their attempt to head off remnants of the Axis army fleeing from Egypt under pressure of the British. Such roads as the one in the picture may soon be used by soldiers.

Harvard Rises to the Demand for Expert Camouflagers With Six-Weeks' Course

Married Men May Escape Draft Till First of Year

War Activities in New England

Still Easy on Married Men—The State's draft quotas for November and December are likely to be met with single men or those who married since their induction became imminent, Selective Service officials estimate. While local draft boards are reclassifying childless married men into 1-A, if necessary to maintain pools, they are not to be inducted without permission from State Headquarters, which has announced such permission will not be given at least for four more weeks.

The effect of the 'teen-age draft bill in relieving pressure on married men was not commented on by S. S. officials, who said they couldn't estimate how long it would take to classify all youthful registrants.

Those married after their induction became imminent are those who married: after receiving the questionnaire; without any previous permanent basis for the marriage; after classification in 1-A or 1-B; a short time before receiving the questionnaire, when having a relatively low order number; after the date of the President's proclamation declaring the national emergency (May 27, 1941) or after a new age group was ordered to register, even though they had not received the questionnaire; while in Class 3-A and the subsequent abandonment of the status which was the basis for such classification; while only temporarily deferred, as in Class 2; and of course after the date of war's declaration.

New Ordnance Unit—Army Ordnance officials will be in Massachusetts next week to recruit a new company, to be sponsored by the American Road Builders' Association, State Department of Public Works, and the New England Road Builders' Association. The unit will maintain combat vehicles, combat weapons, and other ordnance items.

Applications for posts up to rank of master sergeant will be interviewed at the State's Public Works Department, 100 Nashua Street here, on Monday and Tuesday; at the division office in Worcester, 476 Main Street, Nov. 18; and at the office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Springfield, Nov. 19.

Specialists wanted include mechanics, machinists, diesel experts, electricians, tractor mechanics, engine specialists, body repairmen, electric and acetylene welders, utility repairmen, carpenters, instrument repairmen, toolmakers, tool or stock clerks, dispatchers, storekeepers, blacksmiths, cooks, heavy-truck drivers, painters, warehouse foremen, and chauffeurs.

War Bond Rivalry—Portsmouth Navy Yard's record of 100 per cent of its personnel investing an average of 13.1 per cent of its income in war bonds is being challenged by a drive in Boston's Navy Yard, where 87 per cent of the personnel is investing 9.2 per cent of their gross pay.

The Boston Yard proper is having a bit of rivalry also with its South Boston Annex. Scores each day are posted in each yard, to spur the campaign.

Double Promotion—Technical Sergeant Normal D. Hall, on the headquarters staff at Camp Edwards, within four days recently was advanced to master sergeant and then to first sergeant. A native of Fayetteville, N. C., he has served 12 years.

It Did Happen Here—Lieut E. C. Eibel of Cincinnati, assistant adjutant at Camp Edwards, was taken for a WAAC, by a New York magazine which recently apologized for delaying its instructions on crocheting, saying "how disappointing it is to lose time just before Christmas, when every moment is needed to make your presents." The lieutenant doesn't know whether his name or his job was the basis of confusion, since women are being commissioned as lieutenants and are taking over lots of office work.

Another Sub Launched — The eleventh submarine launched this year at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, U. S. S. Billfish, was sponsored yesterday by Mrs. Lewis S. Parks, wife of a lieutenant commander, who was assisted by her 'teen-aged daughter, Zelda Lou.

Books in Demand—Soldiers at Fort Devens are making rapid inroads on supplies of several thousand pocket-size books donated by Town officials of near-by Clinton to the Post's Service Club. The selection of mysteries, non-fiction stories, copies of the classics and even cook books went rapidly under a "Help Yourself" sign.

Aims at Equality—Constantine C. Todis, 18-year-old member of the Class of 1941 at English High School, who fought German torpedo Bombers with a .30-caliber machine gun from the deck of a ship attacked and sunk off Spitzbergen less than two months ago, was inducted as a naval aviation cadet yesterday, hoping to "get the chance to fight them on even terms."

Army Restricts Reserve — The Army's Enlisted Reserve Corps will to closed permanently to college students, after Dec. 1, the First Service Command advised Harvard University yesterday.

Now You See It—Now You Don't

Harvard University students have constructed these models of an industrial assembly plant, storage tanks, water tower, and parking lots—typical of many United States war factories—and covered one of them with expert camouflage. The object is to make the vital factory appear exactly like the surrounding territory and to obscure distinguishing landmarks which would lead enemy pilots and bombardiers to their target. Similar things are being done to actual war plants. Harvard's camouflage course, in which these models were made, is open to non-Harvard men and women if they have architectural or other special training.

Evening Camouflage Class To Open at Harvard Nov. 23

Harvard University announced today a special six-weeks evening course in Industrial and Civil camouflage to begin Nov. 23, open to qualified men and women not enrolled in the University.

The course will train professional personnel who will subsequently prepare camouflage for public utilities and war industries in vital defense areas, Harvard said.

Given by the College Department of Fine Arts, in line with similar instruction given undergraduates, the course will be open to persons trained in either architecture, engineering, painting (and sculpture), landscape architecture, industrial design, commercial art, or certain other specifically related fields.

Winthrop O. Judkins, the instructor in charge, has received Army training in camouflage at Fort Belvoir, Va., the University said. Certificates to those successfully completing the course will be issued jointly by Harvard and the Office of Civilian Defense.

The course is one of several now being given by selected universities throughout the country.

Even the Knot-Hole Succumbs To Yankee Ingenuity in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, Nov. 13—Latent Yankee ingenuity is rising today to the defense of the lobster industry.

The war has made it practically impossible to obtain brass, bronze, or monel metal—articles considered essential to Maine's lobster-rearing program under which millions of fourth-stage lobsters are released annually.

The complicated system of plumbing which brings ocean water into the State Hatchery here must be made of these now-precious metals, because the corrosive effect of salt water will destroy other metals rapidly. In fact, salt water even destroys these metals in time, and right now the State of Maine would like a replacement supply.

But, these metals are not available. Even so, something must be done before next spring if the millions of tiny lobsters are to be brought up and released to better the fishing conditions. And Yankee ingenuity comes to the fore. Something is being done.

Superintendent Thomas McKinney of the Hatchery, a Down-East inventor of the first water, has his crew out-thinking each other in makeshifts. State-o'-Main pumpkin pine is one helpful solution. Everything from pipes to joints and washers to pumphandles have been made in the carpenter shop—each item designed to replace some worn-out metal part.

Sheer genius went to work when metal-paints were proscribed, and the crew mixed up a substitute of their own. One man went to ail the chain stores in the vicinity and acquired hundreds of synthetic rubber plumber's plungers—those bell-shaped suction cups on a stick. Each plunger replaces a worn-out brass cap. Dozens of problems have been solved, and more remain to be solved.

"But we'll get them," promises Superintendent McKinney. "When they told us to raise lobsters, they didn't have to tell us how." It is likely that next summer, when tourists come in to see the baby lobsters, they will find an enthusiastic staff more willing to explain their inventions than to exhibit the crustaceans. The visit will be well worthwhile, all the same.

The Maine lobster program, now in its fourth year, seeks to raise the young ones in captivity until such time as they are able to fend for themselves at sea. Young lobsters, born in the wild are a prey to numerous fish and birds. But, after their fourth shell shedding, they are more likely to survive. It is believed that of the millions raised and released each year by Superintendent McKinney, relatively few fail to mature—and over a period of time Maine lobsters will be more plentiful. This program has the co-operation of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and ordinarily the State and Nation work together.

But the invention problem seems to be the sole responsibility of Mr. McKinney, and the truth is that fishermen who know him are certain he'll master every conundrum. One of them speaks highly of the Superintendent in this fashion: "That man'll take a knot-hole and make 38 different things from it."

South Portland Yard To Launch the Bradford

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Liberty freighter William Bradford, named for the Plymouth Colony's Governor, will be launched Saturday by the South Portland Shipbuilding Corp., company officals announced today.

Miss Mary F. Bradford of Medford, Mass., a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, will sponsor the vessel.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals	258½
2,500 gals	215½
2,000 gals	172½
1,500 gals	129¼

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Northern Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open without charge to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S.-Soviet Trade-Union Ties Urged

The desirability for trade-union movements in all the democratic countries to enter into intimate relationship with those of Soviet Russia is all too apparent, said Bryn Roberts in an interview today at the close of the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention at the Hotel Statler.

Discussing this subject, which he touched on briefly in his address of last Tuesday, Mr. Roberts, who is President of the National Union of Public Employees of Great Britain, and who planned to return to London immediately, felt such relationship should not be difficult. The British Government, he added, had recognized the need in making the 20-year-treaty with Soviet Russia.

If the American trade unions understood better the purpose of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, he went on, their present hesitation to co-operate would vanish. He urged the utmost support of the eight objectives of the Committee, which, as outlined in the General Council's report to the 74th annual Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, are:

1. The joining together of the trade unions of Great Britain and of the Soviet Union for the organization of mutual assistance in the war against Hitlerite Germany.
2. Every possible support to the Governments of the U. S. S. R. and of Great Britain in their common war for the smashing defeat of Hitlerite Germany.
3. Strengthening of the industrial efforts of both countries with the aim of the maximum increase of the production of tanks, airplanes, guns, ammunition, and other arms.
4. Assistance in rendering of the utmost help in arms to the Soviet Union by Great Britain.
5. Making use of all means of agitation and propaganda — the press, radiocasting, cinema, workers' meetings, etc. — in the fight against Hitlerism.
6. All possible support to the people of the countries under the occupation of Hitlerite Germany, which are fighting for deliverance from the Hitler oppression, for their independence and re-establishment of their democratic liberties.
7. Organization of mutual assistance of the trade unions of Great Britain and the Soviet trade unions and mutual information.
8. Strengthening of personal contact between the representatives of the trade-union movements of the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain through the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. and the British Trades Union Congress.

The intention, he explained, is to form groups from refugees now living and working in Britain who are organized under the International Federation of Trade Unions, in readiness for cessation of hostilities, to return to their respective countries and re-establish the trade-union movement out of the nuclei being formed in London.

A further proviso of the Committee, he said, emphasizes that the collaboration is based on the definite understanding that there shall be no interference on a question of international policy and organization, which must remain the exclusive responsibility of each body.

An arrangement of this sort, with the official Russian trade-union movement, he continued, would control activities of disruptive groups whether they are in the United States, Great Britain, or any other country associated with the joint Committee.

Two Wholesalers In Beef and One Seller Indicted

Violation of the Office of Price Administration's price ceilings in the sale of beef to retailers was charged in three indictments against two wholesale beef dealers and a Dorchester salesman, returned by the Federal Grand jury today to Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the United States District Court.

Indictments were against Frank Brezniak of Newton, doing business as the S. and B. Beef Co. in the market district of Boston in 24 counts alleging the sale of beef in excess of the ceiling price; Louis Charney of Brighton, manager of the Charney Meat Company, also in the market district, in 12 counts, and Samuel Goldenberg, of Dorchester, a salesman for the Charney company, in four counts.

When defendant Brezniak was arraigned Nov. 6 before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers, United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon personally appeared and declared that chiseling on wartime regulations is sabotage and warned that "cheaters" would be stopped from violating the regulations set up by Congress to halt the spiral of food prices.

Bridgeport, Conn., Man Gets U. S. Flying Cross

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to radioman, third class, Anthony W. Brunetti of Marina Village, Bridgeport, Conn., a rear seat gunner in a scouting squadron plane operating in the Coral Sea, was announced today by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Gunner Brunetti was among 16 Navy airmen whose heroism in battles of the Coral Sea and Midway was so recognized. He was credited with shooting down an enemy plane.

Photo by Robert J. Keller

Grade-A Scrap Recovered

A scoopful of grade-A scrap metal, covered with rust and mud, emerges from the water at the Mystic Docks where an estimated 500 tons of it has been accumulating in the 10 years since the Boston & Maine Railroad began delivering scrap iron there for loading onto freighters. Officials of the railroad include, left to right, A. W. Munster and J. W. Smith, vice-presidents; F. R. Spofford, Supervisor of Bridges and Buildings, and H. S. Ashley, Terminal Division Engineer. F. A. MacIntyre, the B. & M.'s own diver, has been locating the scrap for the derrick operators.

Unity of Labor Still Far Off, Murray Tells C. I. O. Session

Continued from Page 1

many industries through the C. I. O., as against the older craft unionism of the A. F. of L.

Lack of Co-operation

Mr. Murray said he decried the attitude of the A.F. of L. in recent meetings it had had with Sir Walter Citrine, secreary of the British Trades Union Congress, on British, American and Russian labor co-operation. He related that the A F. of L. had told the British labor leader it would disaffiliate with the British labor movement if the British entered into direct relations with the C. I. O.

"That was the attitude of the federation only a few weeks ago," he commented. "There was no evidence of a clamor for unity then."

Personally Mr. Murray said he wanted unity and would go into the approaching conferences with a free and open attitude.

Appeal By Hillman

He spoke after Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, had made a fervent address for unity. Mr. Hillman pointed to unity as vital to protection of labor's gains under President Roosevelt and to the working out of a constructive and lasting peace. He deprecated "Jurisdictional squabbles—what do they amount to?" he asked.

The convention voted unanimously a peace resolution which said:

"Unitl requires the maintenance and extension of the gains that the C. I. O. has won for the workers through industrial organization in the basic war production industries. Sacrifice of these gains would aid the enemy, since victory depends on the strength of organized labor. All members in all unions shall be protected and any steps taken must receive the democratic approval of the membership involved. Unity should assure that all forms and practices of racial discrimination within unions be abolished.

"Unity need not wait on the solution of jurisdictional disputes between the various affiliates of the American labor movement. These are matters that can be resolved within a unified national labor movement."

Rivalry in the Open

One of the most curious labor rivalries in the history of the American labor movement was brought out on the floor of the convention.

Last year John L. Lewis adventured with a new type of labor organization. Usually labor unions confine themselves to a limited field of industry. But Mr. Lewis expanded the territory of District 50 of his union of coal miners to take in, besides dairy farmers, many types of industry.

Originally its zone was confined to gas, coke and chemical workers.

Last week a rival union of gas, coke and chemical workers was chartered here by the C. I. O. through its general executive board. Today Martin Wagner, the President of the newest of the big labor unions, appealed to the C. I. O. delegates for support.

Thus Mr. Lewis is now confronted with a full-fledged new union, backed by the C. I. O., which will compete with his District 50.

Moral Problems in Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 13 (AP)—Acute moral and other problems arising from inadequate housing and insufficient recreational and hospitality facilities for unmarried persons were listed in a church survey today as difficulties awaiting solution in the war boomed Portland area.

Dr. H. Paul Douglass, New York Religious Census specialist, who conducted the survey, asserted in a 15-page report presented to the Maine and Greater Portland Council of Churches, that "housing is obviously an elemental need, both for the efficiency and the good life" of a community.

He added that Greater Portland "is now suffering distinct difficulty at this point."

The major community effort to supply recreation and hospitality has been devoted to men of the armed services, whose "competition even for the privately operated recreational facilities has put the civilian worker population at a disadvantage," Dr. Douglass asserted.

The report has been presented to a special committee headed by the Rev. Harold C. Bonnell, pastor of Portland's Central Square Baptist Church, and several denominations already have appointed field workers to seek remedial action.

N. E. Turn-ins Of Tires 52,400

Tires turned into the Boston district office of the Defense Supplies Corporation since the Federal Government ordered motorists to relinquish all tires over five for each car owned totaled 52,400 up to Nov. 7, or one tire for every 32.2 passenger car registrations, the Corporation disclosed today.

The Boston office covers all of New England, except Fairfield County, Conn.

The Boston office average was well above that recorded by the New York City office, where only one tire for each 99.6 registrations was turned in. Atlanta, Ga., reported one tire per 77.1 registrations, and Philadelphia one tire for each 71 registrations.

On the other hand, Los Angeles reported 274,000 tires turned in, one for every 5.1 registrations.

Army Captain Is Killed In Bridgeport Plane Crash

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Capt. Robert K. Noel of Beckley, W. Va., was killed late yesterday when his Army airplane crashed at Bridgeport, Conn., the eastern defense command and First Army announced.

The E. D. C., quoting the First Fighter Command, said the airplane had been in the air about 15 minutes on a routine mission when it suddenly dived at high speed to the Bridgeport airport.

Floating Hotel Proposed For Ship Workers

Workers at Fore River shipyards may not only build ships; they may soon live on one.

To relieve the acute housing shortage, according to W. W. Willson, South Shore realtor, the twin-stack S. S. Rensselaer, one of the steamboats that in times of peace plied the Hudson River, may be brought to Fore River to be used as a hotel.

Mr. Willson said the craft had 400 furnished rooms, a fully equipped restaurant, 15,000 gallons of bunker fuel oil, dining rooms, salon, lifeboats and life preservers, the ship holding true to a real floating hotel.

If the Rensselaer is brought to Quincy—she will be sold at auction soon at Providence, R. I.—it will not be the first time a ship has been used as a hotel in the city. When the United Commercial Travelers held their New England convention in the city several years ago, the Eastern Steamship line steamer Evangeline was used by them in Fore River.

C. I. O. Condemns Its Old Leader Who Founded It

John L. Lewis, who largely founded the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was sharply condemned by the C. I. O.'s national convention here yesterday for "studied policies of disruption, raiding and disunity" in the labor movement. Mr. Lewis recently led his union, the United Mine Workers, out of the C. I. O.

Fraternal good will was extended to the United Mine Workers' membership, and it was invited to return to the C. I. O.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President and for 22 years a vice-president of the Mine Workers, disclosed that his local union had given him his transfer card with notice that his membership would not be recognized while he spoke unfavorably of Mr. Lewis. He said he supposed his membership would be taken from him. Mr. Murray, however, now heads the steel workers' union, one of the major labor organizations of the country.

In outlining his split with Mr. Lewis, Mr. Murray charged Mr. Lewis with promoting "Hitler methods" in the conduct of the coal miners' union. Mr. Lewis does not permit many districts of his union to elect their own presidents, but appoints them. Mr. Murray declared these were "puppet districts" and said there were 22 of them out of a total of 32. In his own local of the miners' union, ballot stuffing was recently resorted to in behalf of a Lewis candidate and corruption used to steal votes, he charged.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Cold wave and much colder tonight with light snowshowers, fresh to occasional strong winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Southwestern Maine: Much colder with light snowshowers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Much colder tonight with cold winds except northern portion light snowshowers.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:42 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Saturday, 4:23 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 5:55 p. m.

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Choose your Furs, Coats, Dresses, and Accessories at Brigham's, Springfield's oldest and finest Specialty Shop

'Teen-Age Bill Waits Signing By President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The 'teen-age draft bill awaited President Roosevelt's signature today. Prompt approval would mean that some 18 and 19-year-old youths may be called to the Army by Christmas.

About 800,000 youngsters out of a total of approximately 1,500,000 available 18 and 19-year-olds are expected to be called up this winter, deferring the same number of married men and men with families. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has estimated that his Selective Service organization will "lose" possibly 500,000 of the 1,500,000 to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps through voluntary enlistment.

The group liable to service takes in all youths who had passed their eighteenth birthdays on the last registration date, June 30.

The Senate debated nearly five hours yesterday before adopting by a voice vote the recommendations of a joint Senate-House Conference Committee which eliminated an amendment requiring 12 months' pre-combat training.

A half dozen Senators reiterated their objections to knocking out the training clause, but only a few scattered nays were heard when the report was adopted on a voice vote.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida objected to another provision which directs local boards to defer necessary farm workers as long as they remain on the farm and until replacements can be trained. He contended the clause would "freeze" farm workers on their jobs without proper determination that they were best serving their country there.

Under the bill, high school students of 18 or 19 who are called up during the last half of the school year may, on application, receive deferments until the end of the semester. In addition, registrants who have passed their forty-fifth birthdays could not be inducted without their consent.

The bill contains no provision for deferment of college students, leaving those not members of the various reserve units, or otherwise eligible for deferment, subject to call by their local boards at any time.

Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama said the Army had informed him it planned to send selected men to college at Government expense for prescribed courses requiring nine to 27 months, but he added that college men would be drafted first and then returned to school if selected. The Navy has not revealed its plans.

Diversion Payments On N. Y. Milk to End

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Payment of producers' funds for diverting milk to the manufacturer of dairy products in the six-state New York Milkshed will end Nov. 16 at 12:01 a. m., Dr. Charles J. Blanford, Administrator of the New York Milk Marketing Area, anounced yesterday.

The announcement was made in a letter Dr. Blanford mailed to all handlers of New York-area approved milk, which stated that the Secretary of Agriculture had issued an order suspending the diversion payments.

Dr. Blanford said the suspension "will save the New York pool sums ranging from $60,000 to $300,000 a month, depending on the season, and will remove an existing incentive to use milk in manufacturing in preference to serving fluid markets."

At present, diversion payments up to 26.5 cents a hundredweight are deducted from the value of the New York pool before the price paid to the producers is calculated.

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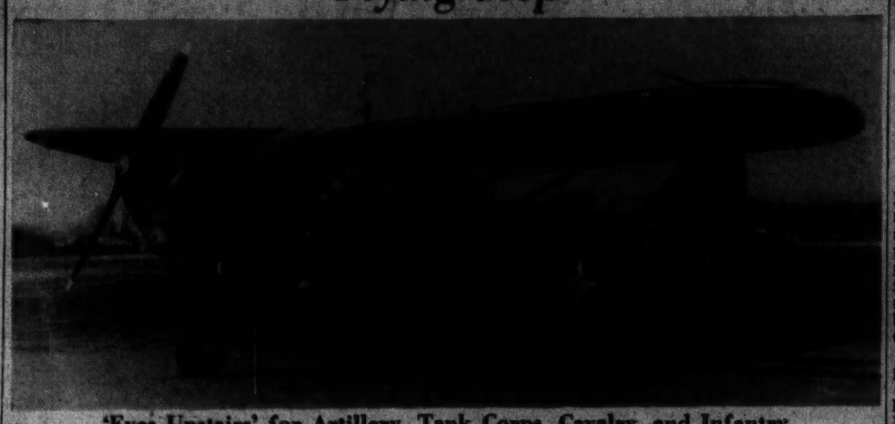
(Second of a series of six messages)

'Flying Jeep'



'Eyes Upstairs' for Artillery, Tank Corps, Cavalry, and Infantry

The Sentinel, built by the Stinson Division of Vultee Aircraft, Inc. This small, rugged, highly maneuverable plane is designed as an observer for the artillery, tank corps, cavalry, and infantry. It carries a pilot and observer. Packed with radio equipment for communication with all types of ground units as well as other planes, it can hover and maintain altitude at exceptionally low speed while directing artillery fire or the movement of tanks and troops below. A veritable "flying jeep," this plane can cover almost any kind of terrain and is designed to go wherever the ground troops go—to get in and out of a cow pasture or to land on a highway. The Sentinel is powered with a 190-horsepower horizontally opposed Lycoming engine. Its wing span is 34 feet, its length 24 feet, and its weight 2,100 pounds.

'Flying Jeep' for Observation Is Introduced at Vultee Plant

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13 (AP)—A "flying jeep"—described by its designers as intended for use as the "eyes upstairs" of the artillery, cavalry, armored forces and infantry—was one of two planes introduced yesterday by the Stinson Division of Vultee Aircraft, Inc.

Dedication of the new aircraft during an employees' rally, attended by Army and Navy officers and representatives of the British Naval Aircraft Service, disclosed for the first time the nature of carefully guarded war work at the Stinson plant.

Mrs. Eddie Stinson, widow of the noted flier, sponsored the small L-5, described as a "Flying Jeep," while Mrs. Richard M. Smeeton, wife of Lieutenant Commander Smeeton, Assistant Naval Attaché for Air at the British Embassy in Washington, did similar honors for the AT-19 trainer craft.

The "Flying Jeep," which has a wing span of but 34 feet and is 24 feet long, carries a pilot and an observer, and can hover and maintain altitude at an exceptionally low speed, while directing artillery fire or the movement of tanks and troops below. In many operations, it replaces the "sausage" observation balloons used during World War I. Weighing only 2,100 pounds, it can be pushed around by its own crew and hidden under trees.

It can get in and out of a cow pasture or plunk itself down on a highway. Mrs. Stinson named the L-5 the Sentinel.

Mrs. Smeeton gave the name Reliant to the AT-19, which is essentially a war model of the peacetime Stinson Reliant which was used extensively by business executives and sportsmen and also by air lines for keeping pilots up to the mark on instrument flying. It has a wing span of 42 feet, its length is 30 feet, and gross weight 4,000 pounds.

Details of its performance and the extent to which the design has been changed from the peacetime model cannot be disclosed.

The AT-19 is being built under direction of the United States Army Air Forces for assignment to the British Government under the Lend-Lease agreement.

How Is Soldier Mail Handled? Here Is How the Army Does It

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Behind the closely-guarded doors of the Army Post Office serving overseas mail in this area, 262 men and 35 officers are handling a job of amazing proportions to get those coveted letters and Christmas packages promptly to soldiers far from home.

For the first time, the Army opened those doors briefly to news writers who came away armed with answers to the most frequent queries flooding U. S. post offices the country over.

Here are a few answers:

No, Christmas mail is not "piled up like cordwood" on the docks at San Francisco, waiting uncertain passage. It flows out in a steady, swift stream aboard ships.

Reporters saw the whole top floor of the big square building used by the Army Post Office filled with parcel post sacks, some 6,000 of them, but Lieut. Col. J. H. Van Meter said that many can be handled in a day, and that no sack will stay long at the post office. On Nov. 8, bags received totaled 8,500.

Who's Cooking Cookies

Yes, even if you couldn't resist sending some sugar cookies in your Christmas package, despite the Army's request not to put in food, it has gone forward anyway. If your soldier is in a fast-moving unit, they may be pretty stale before he gets them. But the post office has a special troop location unit which keeps up with Army movements as rapidly as possible.

Yes, even if you failed to put all the information requested on your mail, it probably can be supplied here, and the Army goes to great pains to do this. Its performance record is high.

Out of 179,516 pieces of mail received in October with faulty addresses, correct addresses were supplied for 168,336. The rest had to be returned to senders.

No, you need not fear lack of privacy in the V-mail system, which photographs letters here and sends them compactly in tiny film form, by air mail wherever possible. Letters are photographed at the rate of 2,000 per hour by the Eastman Kodak Company, and processing handlers have no time to read loving messages on them. Besides all Army mail is subject to censorship anyway.

Lost Film Is Replaced

Yes, if a shipment of film meets mishap en route, a duplicate shipment is prepared and sent.

Yes, relatives of men killed in action may ask for copies of "last letters" from their soldiers. Every effort is made to grant such requests.

Yes, mail is delivered to soldiers almost up to the last minute of departure.

Many queer requests come to the post office, and the staff makes it a matter of pride to meet as many as possible. One soldier wrote he was called out to his ship so suddenly he couldn't call for a pair of new shoes he had bought. He couldn't remember the name of the store which had sold them to him, but he remembered the brand of shoe. A staff member sat down with the phone book and a long list of shoe stores. He found the right one at first try.

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Drunken Drivers 'Worse This Year'

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (AP)—Police Captain W. H. Parker told the Greater Los Angeles Safety Council that "drunk drivers are drunker this year—and they are causing more acidents than ever before."

"A survey made in 1940 disclosed 854 personal injury accidents involving drunk drivers," Captain Parker said yesterday.

"In two years, this total increased 60 per cent to 1,528 cases in which drivers who had had several too many (drinks) were implicated, although other Los Angeles County accidents have decreased noticeably in the past year because of war restrictions on driving."

NWLB Asked to End Lansing 'Lockout'

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 13 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers-Congress of Industrial Organizations have appealed to the national War Labor Board to end what it described as a lockout of employees of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation here, a large producer of war material.

Military observers said they had submitted a complete report of the case to the Army Air Corps and were awaiting instructions from "higher authority."

Spokesmen for the union and the company met in conference yesterday afternoon in an effort to settle the dispute, which closed the two big plants of the corporation. But Don Falor, sub-regional director of the union, reported at the conclusion that the negotiations were stalemated. The company issued no immediate statement on this phase.

Plan to Deceive With Planes Denied

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 13 (AP)—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation officials deny that bombers were flown into Fort Worth to make a showing and deceive President Roosevelt on his recent visit.

The officials of the corporation, whose headquarters are in San Diego, Calif., declared that the movement of all Army aircraft is controlled by the Army, not by the company.

Harvey W. Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, told the labor subcommittee in Washington yesterday that a worker in the Consolidated plant had asserted:

"In order to deceive the President they flew in several bombers from somewhere to make it look like they came off our assembly line. The bombers were taken out of the plant the day after the President's visit."

There's No More Dust In Kansas Dust Bowl

By the Associated Press

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 13

The Kansas dust bowl—national agrarian blight of the mid-thirties—is extinct again.

The State Department of Agriculture today noted the disappearance in a report which said "wind erosion scars have healed to the extent that the part of the State worst afflicted has now produced nearly half of the second largest wheat crop in Kansas history."

Nearly everyone else conceded months ago that the dust bowl was washed out.

New Vessels Assembled Under 5 Days

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A new record of 4 days and 15½ hours for assembling the merchant ship Robert E. Peary hardly had a chance for full recognition today before another shipyard made ready to launch one, a bit smaller, after only 3 days and 8 hours from keel-laying.

The Pacific Bridge Company in Alameda prepared to float the 8,000-ton Samuel Very from its graving dock at 8 a. m., Pacific War Time. Her keel was laid down at 12:01 a. m. Nov. 10.

Only yesterday Henry J. Kaiser's big Richmond Shipyard No. 2 launched the 10,500-ton Robert E. Peary, its fifth merchantman since Nov. 1, more than halving the previous record for the class held by Mr. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation at Portland.

True, the Samuel Very is a smaller ship than the Peary, but Pacific Bridge officials said it takes just as much work to put 8,000 tons into the water as the larger size.

Spirited competition on the construction end of this war business and new methods of prefabricating entire sections of ships have made the assembling of a merchantman a matter of days where it took many months during World War I.

For the sake of accuracy, both these ships were "put together" rather than "built" in record time. The prefabrication process is handled separately from the actual assembling, and sometimes begins weeks before the keel is laid.

The forepeak, afterpeak, entire cabin sections and the like are hauled to the ways in giant carriers to be welded into position. So complete are the ships at the launching that only a few days are required before actual delivery to the Maritime Commission.

At neither yard was there a slackening of work on other ways to speed the record ship.

Clay Bedford, General Manager of Mr. Kaiser's Richmond Yards, credited workmen with making the mark there possible.

"Our primary purpose has been the experimenting in new prefabricating methods," he said, "and after receiving hundreds of valuable suggestions and timesaving inventions from our workers we all decided to try them on one hull and see what would happen."

Writer for Time Faces Charges

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Edward G. Rohrbough, American-born Toronto newspaperman, faced charges today of violating Canadian defense regulations because he allegedly supplied Time magazine with information on which the American periodical based a story of disorders among German prisoners at Bowmanville, Ontario, last month.

At the time of the trouble publication of details was suppressed by press censorship, but on Oct. 23, after the Time story had appeared, Defense Minister J. L. Ralston issued a statement describing the disorders.

Mr. Ralston said the story contained "distortions and inaccuracies" which would "not only provide the enemy with material for propaganda but might also be used by German authorities as an excuse for further mistreatment of Canadian and British prisoners of war in their hands."

P. I. Prentice, publisher of Time, subsequently made a statement in which he expressed regret for "the embarrassment its story has apparently caused the Canadian Government." He said that Time had not realized the matter was to be kept secret.

Grange Urges Rubber From Farm Surplus

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 13—Because the United States farmer moves his produce as well as himself on rubber, and because he sees tires as essential to his job of supplying the nation and its armed forces with food, synthetic-rubber manufacture looms as one of the big issues before the National Grange in convention here.

There's another reason it's important to the farmer delegates. Synthetic-rubber manufacture holds out a bright hope for an outlet for the surplus wheat crop, now bursting the storage bins of this country and Canada.

Members of the Grange are advocates of chemurgy—conversion of farm surpluses to industrial uses through chemistry—and therefore would be sympathetic to the rubber-from-wheat idea even if there were not an urgent need to keep the producer of crops on tires during the war period.

This is not a new policy, but it is receiving new emphasis. In the past, the Grange has urged the erection of plants for the distillation of alcohol in the grain belt. Fred Brenckman, Legislative Representative of the Grange, noted in his report read to the Convention in his absence yesterday. Such plants, he observed, should serve not only for the present emergency but as a fixture in the economy of the nation.

Several resolutions on the subject of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol have been presented to the convention, and it appears likely that the Grange as an organization will urge action on the part of Federal authorities.

Grangers in the Northwest are taking the lead in organizing to manufacture rubber to meet their needs, the Convention learned from the Master of the Idaho Grange, E. T. Taylor. Mr. Taylor is President of the Tri-State Industrial Alcohol Synthetic Rubber Association, organized in September for the purpose of making rubber from surplus grain. The three States—Idaho, Oregon, and Washington — have 200,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand right now, Mr. Taylor notes, and everybody wants to see it put to use. To this end, leaders in the three big farm organizations, bankers, railroad executives, chamber of commerce heads, and milling interests have joined in organizing the Tri-State Association, Mr. Taylor said.

It will start producing as soon as the last Governmental obstacles now preventing operations are removed, and that should be soon, said Mr. Taylor. He believes that vested interests—manufacturers of rubber and alcohol—have used influence to put obstacles in the way of manufacturing rubber from surplus crops, and is convinced that the pressure of public opinion can brush away the last of these restrictions.

The need in the Northwest for rubber is very great, he points out. One third of the cities of Idaho, to say nothing of the rural areas, depend upon rubber for transportation. It is rubber or ruin for the farmers of the Northwest, Mr. Taylor believes, and he expects the answer to be synthetic rubber.

Other Grange masters brought the subject of rubber before the Convention. Henry P. Carstenson, Master of the Washington State Grange, is another firm believer in chemurgy, and he, too, is urging the production of rubber from surplus crops.

Italian Loses Citizenship And Goes to Ellis Island

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mario Albert Boet, son of the late Giovanni Boet, admiral in the Italian Navy, consented in denaturalization proceedings to give up his American citizenship and was interned at Ellis Island as an alien enemy.

Before Federal Judge John Bright, Boet admitted he had mailed seditious notes containing statements based principally on Axis propaganda broadcasts he picked up by short-wave radio.

A complaint brought against Boet by the Federal Bureau of Investigation charged him with seeking to cause insubordination and mutiny in the armed forces by writing to General Marshall, Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding general of the Second Army, and others.

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Juvenile Granges Carry On War Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—A miniature Grange organization composed of children carries on inside the national convention, giving the boys and girls who attend an opportunity to hold their own ritual, put on their own programs.

This year the youngsters who are members of the Juvenile Grange come with solid achievements behind them. In their Juvenile Granges at home they have lent themselves diligently to war work.

"The 1942 Victory program has been successful," reports Mrs. Margaret H. Caldwell, juvenile superintendent. Mrs. Caldwell, a mother of two youngsters, is enthusiastic about the work the Grange children have done during the past year.

"Tons and tons of scrap metal, paper, and rubber have been collected by the Juvenile Granges this year," she says. "In New York State, an auto license plate collection drive was sponsored by the juveniles. It resulted in the collection of thousands of metal plates.

"Then the youngsters have been happy in sending gifts to men in service. They have shipped many packages of candy and fruit, many magazines and phonograph records. They have also made contributions to the United Service Organizations, Red Cross, and Community and War Chest programs.

Margaret H. Caldwell

Greensboro, N. C., woman who is Juvenile Superintendent of the National Grange.

"A national Grange Juvenile essay contest was sponsored. The subject was 'My part in the National Defense.' Cash awards will be made during this convention. Essays indicate that the boys and girls are aware of their responsibility and the vital part they can play in the war effort.

"In spite of difficult travel conditions, a large number of Juvenile Granges have been organized."

One peacetime project of the Juvenile Grange is being continued. This is the Taber Forest project. To honor Louis J. Taber, former national master of the Grange and a great friend of the boys and girls, the Juveniles made collections of "pennies for pines" and provided funds sufficient to plant 200 acres in the Wayne National Forest in Mr. Taber's home state, Ohio. Planting of this forest was completed this last spring, and United States Foresters report that the seedlings are making a satisfactory growth.

Funds have since been contributed by the Juvenile Grangers sufficient to plant another 100-acre addition. Due to war condition this money is being invested in war bonds and the project will be resumed at the close of the war.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

From Slippery Ship Decks To Sailor's Rest Like Trip Home

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The ship's bell rang, and the guests at the Sailor's Rest sat down for a round of whist at the tables in the center of the room. Some of them had been playing pool and ping-pong at one end of the room. Others had been chatting near the fireplace with the two musicians who had entertained them with a half hour of music earlier in the evening. There was an air of quiet friendliness about the place.

One couldn't help thinking of the contrast between that homelike scene and the cold, slippery decks from which the men had so recently come—and to which they would soon return. For these were men of the merchant navy, those unsung heroes who face danger to bring fuel oil, to carry food and clothes to refugees in Europe, and ammunition and supplies to fighting forces abroad.

The entertainment committee of the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society was co-operating with Miss Catherine C. Perry, director of social activities of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, in providing the evening's entertainment. The two organizations joined forces last spring and have been working together at 287 Hanover Street since then to give the cheer that is so appreciated by the men, especially in these days when voyages away from home are filled with greater uncertainties than ever.

One of the men enjoying the hospitality of the Sailor's Rest on this particular evening was a young lad from England who had already sailed to the ports of supply for most of the battle fronts of this globe-encompassing struggle. He expressed sincere appreciation for the friendly shelter offered him by the Seaman's Friend Society.

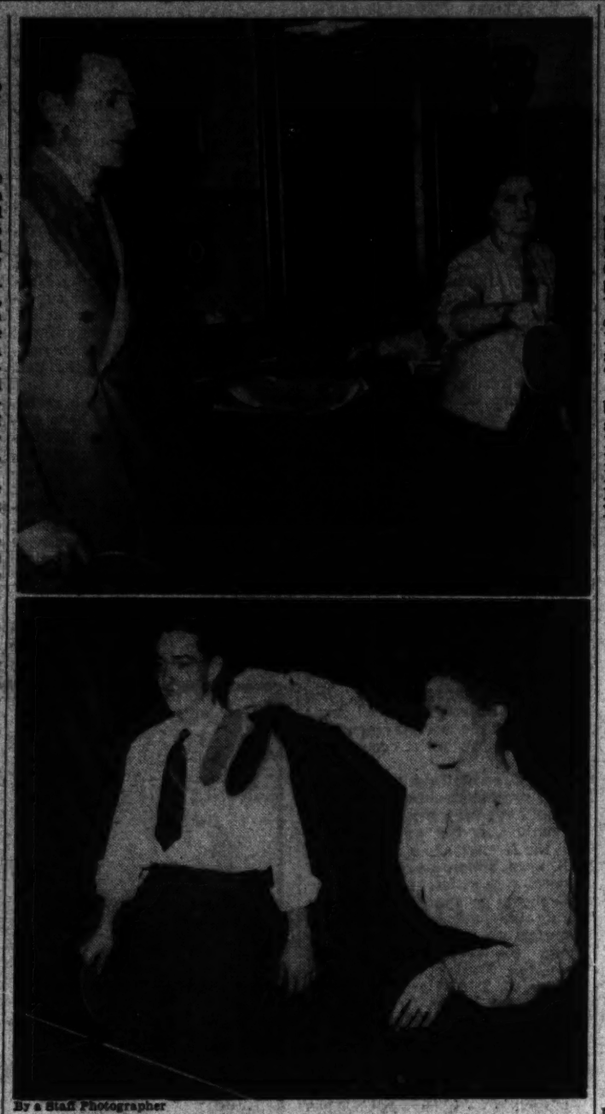
Seamen of many nationalities are welcomed at the "home," and given food, clothing, shelter, and financial assistance when necessary. Chaplain Gardiner E. Thorpe told me of having outfitted an Irishman that morning who had been in the British Navy for 15 years. Torpedoed three times and bombed once, he arrived at 287 Hanover Street, with, to quote Mr. Thorpe, "a shirt that was in tatters, a pair of pants that had not much left, and a pair of shoes that were falling off." He was furnished with two suits, an overcoat, shoes, underwear, muffler, mittens, knitted helmet, and a comfort bag, containing such useful articles as shaving cream, tooth paste, soap, washcloth, razor blades, comb, thread, playing cards, chewing gum.

Making these bags is one of the services carried on by the women's society. Sturdy red bags they are and 500 of them are now ready to be filled as Christmas gifts to the men at the United States Marine Hospital as well as those who call at Hanover Street.

The weekly whist parties are another of the women's activities. Miss Helen Aspinwall Smith of the Old South Church is chairman of the entertainment committee and she brings with her each time ten or 12 women, some younger, some older, for the sailors with whom they are to play are men of all ages.

The Women's Society, of which Mrs. Alice C. Crockett is President, has given several "cookie sociables" this fall, and is planning other entertainment to carry through the winter season. Mrs. Crockett has spoken to various women's groups in Greater Boston to make the work of the Society better known, for it would welcome more members and friends to help it do a bigger and better job for the men.

With so much being done for the uniformed men of the armed services, the public is apt, Mrs. Crockett feels, to overlook the opportunity to show the merchant seamen that their contribution to this war is equally appreciated.



By a Staff Photographer

Time Out for Game of Ping-Pong

Just part of an evening's entertainment at the Sailor's Rest, 287 Hanover Street, provided for merchant sailors by the Boston Seaman's Friend Society and its affiliated Woman's Society. Christian Ahles, seaman from St. Paul, Minn., and Flora Chace (top picture) are having a brisk rally with Ben Gonlea, seaman from Detroit, Mich., and Ann Chamberlin (below).

United China Relief Center Plans Gala Opening Nov. 18

The Chinese and American Women's Division of United China Relief is planning a gala opening and tea at their new headquarters, 367 Boylston Street, Boston, on Nov. 18, at 4 o'clock. Chinese and American girls will act as hostesses.

At 5 p. m. Mrs. C. L. Hsia of New York, wife of the head of Chinese News Service in this country, will speak on "The Friendship Between the American and Chinese Peoples." Mrs. Hsia was educated in Britain and has traveled all over the world. A friend of the Chiang Kai-sheks, she has served on many committees in China for the betterment of her people. She has particular affection for New England, however, as her late father, brother, and sister were educated in this section.

Selected Chinese merchandise will be on sale at the Boston China Center, and once a week there will be a Chinese luncheon prepared by Mrs. Chao Yun-Taung, one of the committee, of which Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt is President.

Exhibits of textiles, china, maps, photographs, and food will be held at the Center from time to time, and there will be bi-monthly movies on cultural, educational, and current aspects of China. Cooking demonstrations will show women many Chinese substitutes for meat. This educational program is under the direction of Mrs. Richard B. Hobart.

A book corner where one may rest comfortably while seeking information on China is in charge of Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner. She is responsible for assembling the informative collection of reading matter.

All proceeds from the shop and its activities will go to United China Relief.

Perkins to Speak To Women's Guild

The Rev. James Hodges Perkins, Associate Minister of the Old South Church, will be guest speaker today at the meeting of the Evening Department of the Women's Guild of that church.

Miss Marguerite B. Mackintosh will be hostess at the dinner which precedes the Rev. Mr. Perkins' address.

The evening's program will take place in Mary Norton Hall.

Women Musicians Club To Hear State President

The Women Musicians' Club will meet at the Y. W. C. A. at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Miss Marie A. Bergeron, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, will speak on club activities. The musical program will consist of songs by Mrs. Virginia Austin, dramatic soprano, and selections by Mrs. Mina Del Castillo's trio. Mrs. Mildred Bennett is President of the Club and Mrs. John M. Lamb, program chairman.

Service-for-Victory Program City Federation's Nov. 20 Plan

Service for victory is to be the keynote of the program planned for the second meeting of the Boston City Federation on Friday, Nov. 20, at the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Max Ulin, President, will open the session at 10:30 a. m.

Dr. William Sutcliffe, Dean of Business Administration at Boston University will discuss rations, priorities and other problems that affect the citizens's everyday living. "Unless the public understands the whys and wherefors of these things, it is difficult to get their cheerful co-operation," says Mr. Ulin. Dr. Sutcliffe will be presented by Mrs. J. Verity Smith, chairman of consumer and industry problems.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who will be introduced by Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, community service chairman, will speak on "The Citizen's Contribution to Victory." The next speaker on the program, the club feels, could not have been more appropriately chosen considering the events of the past week. He is Donald R. MacAfee, who has lived in France for 20 years and will talk on "What Happened in France Could Happen Here."

A native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Boston public schools, Mr. MacAfee attended Harvard University and the Sorbonne in Paris. He was second lieutenant in the 26th Division, A. E. F., in World War I, and volunteered in the French Army in 1939. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the French Foreign Legion, demobilized in June, 1940, and returned to the United States in March, 1941. The War Department had Mr. MacAfee booked for a three-day conference at Amherst College, but released him from his Nov. 20 assignment so that he might address the Boston City Federation.

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and Chairman of the home hospitality of the Sailors and Soldiers Recreation Committee, will speak to the members about home hospitality for men in the armed forces.

Mrs. Scanlon and her committee have arranged two "Come, See, and Hear Tours." On Nov. 30 at 2 p. m., under the auspices of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, the members will visit the report center at the Boy's Latin School. Osborn R. Freeman, district warden and assistant director of training, will be their host. The second tour, on Dec. 7, will include Boston recreational centers operated by the United Service Organizations for the men in the armed forces. R. Duncan Russell will be host and speaker.

Talk on Spies And Saboteurs In Lawrence

Richard Wilber Rowan, an authority on spies, saboteurs, and espionage agents of all kinds, will be the speaker at the annual guest night of the Lawrence Woman's Club, Nov. 17. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association at 8 p. m. Miss Grace T. McAllister, President, will preside. Mr. Rowan's subject will be "Secret Agents Against America."

There will be a musical program by Helene Wiedemann, coloratura soprano. The hostesses will be: Mrs. Charles E. Battershill, Mrs. Ralph D. Booth, Mrs. Julius J. Burgiel, Mrs. Henry D. Grimes, Mrs. Marshall A. Ryder, Miss Helen S. Tewksbury.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 14
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7me)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation Talk.
3:30 p. m.—South American Way.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:08.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)
2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Wilhelm Steinberg, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:30 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:45 p. m.—"Man With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Damaan!"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."

Today on Short Waves

London—6:45 p. m.—News: News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.70 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLG6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"La Mujer mas Honesta del Mundo." TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Radio Fare of High Quality Offered in Varied Programs

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The "Cities Service Concert" under the direction of Dr. Frank Black, will feature "The Bombardier Song" and other music dedicated to our fighting men. Lucille Manners, soprano, sings "Beautiful Lady," by Caryll, and Ross Graham, baritone, sings Victor Herbert's "Every Day Is Ladies' Day with Me," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

The Kate Smith Hour will be radiocast from the Pre-Flight School, University of North Carolina, tonight with George Murphy and Jane Wyatt presenting a radio adaptation of their coming picture, "The Navy Comes Through." Also on the program is Maj. John L. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps squadron, recently returned from the South Pacific front, who will tell some of his experiences, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

J. F. Cashman, seaman first class, a former popular New England Radio tenor, is guest on "Meet Your Navy," singing Cole Porter's "Begin the Beguine," BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Dorothy Parker and Louis Untermeyer are guests on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Observing "National Children's Book Week," the Little Blue Playhouse presents a dramatization of the life of Louisa May Alcott, BLUE-WHDH, 11:30 p. m.

The Cleveland Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Artur Rodzinski, opens the program with Tchaikowsky's Fantasy-Overture to "Romeo and Juliet." Tossy Spivakowski, concertmaster of that ensemble, plays Tchaikowsky's Violin Concerto in D Major, CBS 5 p. m.; WEEI, 5:30 p. m.

Victor Herbert's opera, "The Fortune Teller" will be on Chicago Theater of the Air, with Marion Claire, soprano, Thomas L. Thomas, baritone and Attilio Baggiore, tenor, singing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

"What Can We Expect of Congress Now?" will be discussed on "People's Platform." Two of the guest speakers are Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, President of Chautauqua Institute, and Henry Hazlitt, author, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Jane Froman, soloist, Herb Shriner, comedian, and Rex Stout, author, are guests on "Saturday Night Bondwagon," MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Edward A. O'Neal, National President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will discuss "Agriculture's War Problems" on the "National Farm and Home Hour," BLUE, WHDH, 12:30 p. m.

Wana Singh, Hindu, whose hobby is teaching students to play ancient Hindu musical instruments, is guest on "Hobby Lobby," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Another guest will be Miss Sally Goodsteen, social worker, whose hobby is helping sharecroppers, about whom she will speak.

Sunday

Presidents of three nations, President Roosevelt, President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, and President Avila Camacho of Mexico, will be heard on a special Philippines Commonwealth Day Program over CBS-WEEI, NBC-WBZ, BLUE -WHDH and MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m. The program opens with Enya Gonzalez, soprano, singing "Planting Rice." The U. S. Marine Band will play the national anthems of each nation.

E. Power Biggs, organist, plays Liszt's Fantasy and Fugue on the Notes B. A. C. H., contrasting it with the modern Chorale Prelude "Rhosymedre" by Vaughn Williams. Mr. Biggs also plays two short Bach Fugues in G Minor and G Major, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

The Budapest String Quartet, assisted by Ralph McClean, clarinet; Fred Klein, horn; Elias Carmen, bassoon, and Anton Torello double bass, will be heard in Schubert's Octet in F Major, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

"Marco Takes A Walk," by Deems Taylor, is given its first radio performance by the New York Philharmonic Symphony, Howard Barlow, conductor. Robert Casadesus, pianist, is soloist, playing Liszt's Second Concerto in A Major, and César Franck's Symphonic Variations for piano and orchestra. The orchestra also plays Kodaly's Suite "Harry Janos," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

The special Philippines Commonwealth Day program necessitated a half-hour curtailment of the NBC Symphony Orchestra concert, Leopold Stokowski, conducting. The program will be Harold Trigg's "The Bright Land," and Morton Gould's "Spirituals for String Choir and Orchestra," NBC-WBZ, 5:30 p. m.

Orson Welles begins another series called "Hello, Americans" opening with "Introduction to Brazil." Mr. Welles will serve as producer, writer, director, and star, using music and dialogues to dramatize Latin American legends and history, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

"Crisis Administration" will be the topic of the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"Is a National Lottery Desirable as a War Revenue Measure?" will be discussed on the American Forum of the Air. Speakers for the affirmative are Representative Harry Sheppard of California and Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Opposing viewpoints will be taken by Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., and Dr. S. Arthur Devan, Director of the General Committee, Army and Navy Chaplains, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

A new Boston University Vespers series begins Sunday with an address by Dr. William L. Stridger of the faculty. Dr. James R. Houghton, Professor of Music and director of the student musical groups at the University, will direct the male quartert, selected from the University School of Theology, with a new soloist each week, WHDH, 3:15 p. m.

Gracie Fields will be Fred Allen's guest, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

The Bridgeport Ensemble, under the direction of Frank Foti begins a series of light and popular concert music to be heard Mondays through Fridays on WNAC and the Yankee Network at 4:30 p. m. Tuesday's and Thursday's programs are carried coast to coast on the MBS Network.

A two-day forum on current problems is to be aired on the four major networks, beginning Monday, from New York, on the theme of "Our Fight for Survival in a Free World." President Roosevelt will head a list of notable speakers to be heard at different times during the afternoon and evening sessions, canceling many previously listed programs. The President's talk is to be heard on Tuesday over all stations, time as yet unannounced. WEEI, WHDH, WBZ and WNAC are the local outlets.

War Support By Worcester Group Pledged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 13—Pledged to loyal support of the Government in its war effort the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches closed its 27th annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel Bancroft, where it held an Institute on International Relations.

The Institute passed a resolution in which it affirmed its conviction "that, in this moral universe, justice and righteousness are primary and fundamental with peace their fruit, and that world peace can only be secured as men and nations recognize and obey the law of a just and righteous God.

"Since all men are equally precious in God's sight, the blessings we secure for ourselves must be shared with all men everywhere," the resolution continued. "As a signal step toward this end, the Alliance gives unqualified support to the principles for a new world order as set forth in the document commonly called the Atlantic Charter, now accepted as a basis of agreement by the United Nations for waging the war to a successful conclusion and for establishing a just and lasting peace.

"Convinced that some world organization is necessary to secure an ordered and peaceful world we urge as a first step thereto that the United Nations set up, as quickly as possible, an Executive Council charged with the responsibility of evolving a world organization fully capable of dispensing justice and enforcing law and order among the nations.

"Within the framework of this new world order should be created the machinery for collective security and this machinery should be put into operation before the war ends and while public opinion is supporting the efforts for a military victory. We urge our Government to take the lead in bringing this about.

"We pledge our loyal support to our Government in the war effort with the conviction that when the military victory is won our Government will continue, in full cooperation with the United Nations, to use its wisdom, its power and its resources to secure a just and durable peace."

The alliance re-elected Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, N. Y., its President. Other officers named were: Florence E. Allen, Bishop James C. Baker, Msgr. Francis J. Haas, and Governor Herbert H. Lehman, all of New York, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Edgar A. Fisher, New York, Treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Henry T. Atkinson, New York, associate Secretary; Miss G. S. Barker, New York, Assistant Secretary, and Richard M. Fagley, New York, Education Secretary.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 15

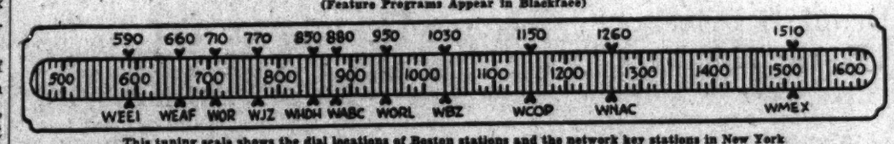
10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Nov. 15

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the Auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"The Three R's"; variety show	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra, Wilhelm Steinberg, con.	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News; Hollywood Post; Interview	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra, Wilhelm Steinberg, con.	Popular Music
3:30 Bandleaders' Parade	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Pepper Young's Family" "Right to Happiness"		"Funny Money Man"
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:15 Trapp Family, Inst.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports comment;	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
4:30 Every Penny Counts	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:15 'Follies'; 'Date Book'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Donald Donna, Johnny	'This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment	Yard"; variety show
8:00 Kate Smith Hour; music; comedy;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	Park Street Church
8:15 drama; guests	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	'The Barries'; songs; or.	Services
8:30 drama; guests	"Gay 90's Show"; Those	"Information, Please!";	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Kate Smith; News	Good Old Days	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 Monty Woolley	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	bert's "Unfinished
9:30 "That Brewster	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	Symphony"
9:45 Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz, with guests	Classical Album
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Network sports	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:15 Ross; Georgia	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network sports	hockey game
10:30 Gibbs; Margo;	John Gunther, News	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Hockey; News Service
10:45 Herb Shriner; orch.	Men, Machines, Victory	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Network sports	Vincent Lopez Orchestra
11:00 News; Rideout	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Dance music	Newscast; Sportscast	Radio Night Club	Dance orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:30 Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; News
11:45 chestra	Music; News	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15 Musical programs	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Musical Clock	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'n' Shine"; music.	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; News.	Music o' Many Lands.	Morning Coast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews:	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	News; Salute to Savers	and Posey	Baroness von Trapp	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "590 Presents"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary talk	Glenn Darwin, songs	News; "Rainbow House,"	"Kick-Conga"
10:15 music; drama	"Mirandy"; talk	Glenn Darwin, songs	with Bob Emery; Juve-	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Hillbilly Champions	Treasury Star Parade	South American Way	nile talent program	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Hillbilly Champions	Air Express Music	Treasury Star Parade	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason
11:00 News; Talk	The Servicemen's Hop	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Adele Bailey, talk
11:15 American stories	Mirandy; songs	Coming"; comedy	Across the Footlights	Musical program
11:30 "Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse;	Coast Guard on Parade.	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45 Studio program	dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade.	Army Band Concert	News report
12:00 Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 B. Cain; C. Frank	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News.	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday	Coast Guard on Guard	Concert Melodies
1:30 News Service	Meet the Band	News Service	News; Orchestra	Kick-Off Time
1:45 Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	Eastern College Football	Musical Roundup	Kick-Off Time; Boston
2:00 News; Fuel Ration-	Fantasy in Melody	football game	Sports comments	University - Quanett
2:15 ing; CWI talk	Fantasy in Melody	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	Naval Air School foot-
2:30 United We Stand	Dance orchestra	football game	game	ball game
2:45 Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	Boston University-
3:00 bama football game	football game	football game	game	Quanett Naval Air
3:15 Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	School football game
3:30 bama football game	football game	football game	game	Boston University-
3:45 Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	Quanett football game
4:00 bama football game	football game	football game	game	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:15 Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30 bama football game	football game	football game	game	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45 Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Iowa-Minnesota football	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:00 bama football game	football game	NB Concert Orchestra	game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15 Georgia T.-Alabama	Georgia Tech-Alabama	NBC Concert Orchestra	Iowa-Minnesota game	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Cleveland Orch., Dr.	Your American Music	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	program
5:45 Artur Rodzinski	Your American Music	Interviews; Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00 News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Football scores	Sports
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Message of Israel	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00 People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	Ramin & Bauer, pianos	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15 People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	"Punts and Passes"	J. Dorsey's Or.; songs	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk; "Thanks	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45 to the Yanks"	Sportscast	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Bob Astors' Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nixro, pianist
8:15 Crumit quiz	"Clubs & Pinney"; sk.	comedy serial	London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	'Truth or Consequences';	'This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	"The Green Hornet";	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album: Debus-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire, soprano; Thos L.	sy's Nocturne, La Mer.
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Dance orchestra	'Can You Top This?';	Thomas, baritone; or-	Classical Album: Debus-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; News	comedy quiz	chestra; speakers	sy's Nocturne, La Mer.
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Sports Newscast	Sports Newscast	John B. Hughes, news.	Bruins - Rangers hockey
10:15 Soldiers With Wings;	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	"Saturday Night Bond	game
10:30 band; guests	John Gunther, news	Wagon"; speakers	Wagon"; speakers	Bruins-Rangers Hockey
10:45 News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Men and Missions	Louis Prima's Orch.	News Service Orchestra
11:00 News; G. F. Elliot;	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Chick Floyd's Orch.	Newscast	Radio Night Club	Dance orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

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Bostonians Hope Architectural Gem Will Pass to Appreciative Hands

Bulfinch Touches Feature Choice Old Beacon Hill House

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's a lingering note of sadness and suspense on Beacon Hill, today, the aftermath of an auction of household furnishings at 29A Chestnut Street.

It's the usual period of temporary reminiscence when the walls of one of the "Hill's" oldest single-family homes dating back almost to Revolutionary days gives back vacant echoes against the brick sidewalks and cobblestone gutters outside.

The suspense involves the momentary uncertainty as to which way the sales winds are blowing, in the direction of demolition, apartment house ownership, occupancy by some association or civic organization, or back into the hands of some private family to be maintained in full dignity as a single-family residence.

First choice of Beacon Hillites, naturally, is that the old Kehew family home of several generations which once housed Edwin Booth, famous actor, will again be sold into the hands of some well-to-do family that appreciates the convenience, residential charm, and tradition of old Beacon Hill.

Price Whittled Down

If a private family doesn't buy the place, the next best thing so far as Beacon Hill dwellers are concerned is to have the massive old house with its Bulfinch front and swan's neck staircase taken over by some civic organization, school or society. These groups use the old homes "as they are," keeping them until someone comes along to return them to their original status as single family homes.

Just which way the Kehew home will go is still a mystery. Early this week Meredith & Grew, realty agents, auctioned off the furnishings and household equipment. The heirs, Dudley and John Cotton, nephews of the late Mrs. Kehew, who founded Simmons College, cannot use the place themselves. Their chief hope is that some private family will step up with enough money to maintain the place.

The asking price has been whittled down to $25,000 or about one-fourth of the original investment when it was built. Assessed value is $38,000.

Being next to the Boston University Chapel and connected with it by an ell containing a ballroom 40 by 20 feet, the house has been offered for sale to Boston University. It already appears as if the house might become a pastorate for the Chapel with a side garden separating the house from the church.

Siding up to Chestnut Street, the home fronts on the garden. It is probably the oldest dwelling on this venerable thoroughfare. Being designed by Bulfinch, it presumably was built about 1809, although the first recording of the deeding of the land for the building of a house on the site was in 1785.

Architectural Beauties

Of chief interest is the Bulfinch staircase which is built into the walls at three points, winding up three of the structure's four flights. The beautiful old front doorway, intricate interior carvings and ceiling scrolls recall Beacon Hill days when this sector was the center of Boston's social and cultural world.

The whole atmosphere surrounding the house is typically Beacon Hillesque. If the walls could speak they might tell some thrilling stories of the days when Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, Walt Whitman and Howells owned residences close by. And just around the corner in Louisburg Square, Louisa May Alcott and Jenny Lind once resided.

'Hot Water' Anniversary

This month marks the 100th anniversary of the introduction of hot water heating systems in the United States.

Joseph Nason, a New England engineer, was first to do it, bringing over the Perkins system from England in 1842.

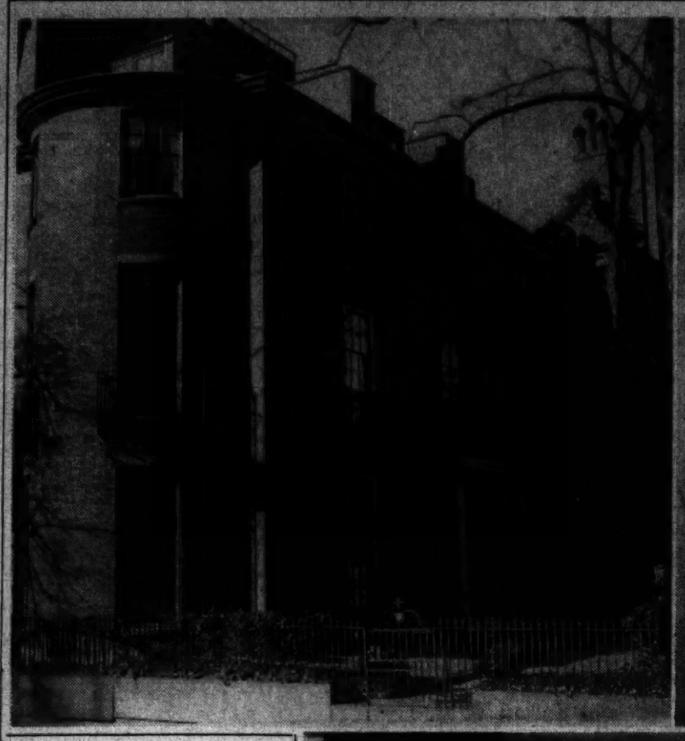
Two of the earliest installations were made in the counting room of the Middlesex Mill in Lowell, Mass., and in the Eastern Exchange Hotel in East Boston. The latter is believed to have been the first hotel in the United States heated by hot water.

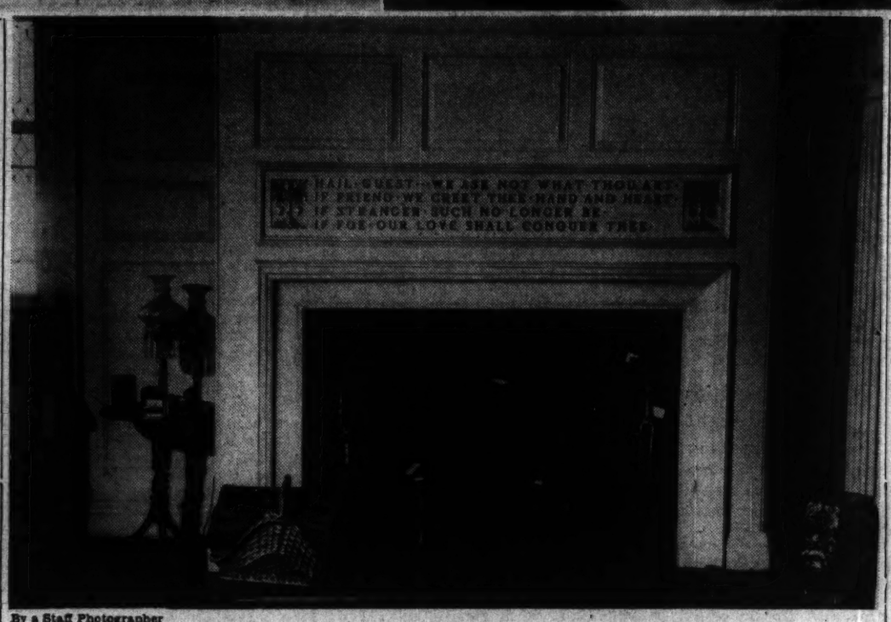
The system used 100 years ago consisted simply of a boiler and pipe coils installed in the rooms to be heated. There were no valves to control the flow of water. The circuit was continuous from boiler through the coils in the rooms and back to the boiler.

It is interesting to note that this country, which is far ahead of England in the installation of central heating for domestic use, imported its first piping and its hot water system from England. The first radiators were not made until 1860 and consisted of rows of wrought iron pipes screwed into a cast iron base.

The word "radiator" was first introduced by Mr. Nason to describe the radiant or sun-like warming action of the new heating unit.

In the 100 years since hot water heating was introduced here, thousands of patents have been granted for the improvement of boilers, radiators, valves, controls and special devices. Hot water systems are basically clean, gentle, and of sustained heat. Equipment is now compact and simple. Two advantages of hot water systems are stressed by the manufacturers. First, the hot water boiler is water-backed, and the flames or hot gasses of combustion will not burn through or destroy the heat-absorbing surfaces of the boiler. Second, cast iron is highly resistant to corrosion. With proper care, a boiler of cast iron is said to be able to provide more than a half century of service without any attention.




HAIL GUEST WE ASK NOT WHAT THOU ART
IF FRIEND WE GREET THEE HAND AND HEART
IF STRANGER SUCH NO LONGER BE
IF FOE OUR LOVE SHALL CONQUER THEE

By a Staff Photographer

For Sale—Three Stories of Beacon Hill Traditions

The mansion at 29A Chestnut Street is probably the oldest house on the oldest street on Beacon Hill, once owned by Edwin Booth, noted actor, and part of the estate of the Kehew family now on the realty market. The swan's neck staircase is strictly Bulfinch capped by a magnificent center ceiling plaque. The fireplace inscription in the huge 40-foot ballroom speaks the Beacon Hill tradition of kindly hospitality.

Aiken Urges Higher Price Paid for Milk

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senator George D. Aiken, (R) of Vermont asked Secretary of Agriculture Claude L. Wickard yesterday to take immediate steps to obtain a small increase in the price of milk so farmers can pay higher wages to labor and forestall a milk shortage.

The milk supply is dwindling, Senator Aiken said, due to labor shortage, inability of dairymen to obtain repair parts and new farm machinery, and "inequitable price differentials" between markets.

"In order to recruit workers for the farms of America," Senator Aiken wrote to Secretary Wickard, "it must be made possible for farm operators to pay fair wages. The only way I know to accomplish this end is to see that the farmer receives prices for his products commensurate with the war economy under which we are now operating.

"Farmers do not want subsidies," he said. "They want fair prices for their products, and I believe they should have them even if it means adjustment in price ceilings in some instances."

Price differentials between the New York and Boston markets, both of which are supplied in part by Vermont, Senator Aiken said, might cause diversion from the Boston area unless Boston prices were brought to a parity with those paid in New York. Such diversion would eventually bring about serious repercussions in the entire industry, Mr. Aiken contended.

Distributors in New York are now receiving subsidies of 40 cents a 100,000 pounds of fluid milk, Senator Aiken said, or about $1,000,000 a month.

83-Cent to $1.33 An Hour Pay For Maine Shipyards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation and the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation, both of Portland, Maine, were directed by the National War Labor Board yesterday to establish a schedule of wage increases designed to iron out inequalities between the adjoining yards.

The Board said the increases, retroactive to last May 4, would be subject to review by the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, scheduled to meet Nov. 16.

The increases would establish wage rates ranging from 83 cents to $1.33 cents an hour, the former figure representing beginners' wages. Board officials were unable to say how much the increases would add to the pay rolls of the companies, which are under the same management.

The Navy Department and Maritime Commission recommended the increases, the WLB said, and the management concurred in them. They were not as high, it explained, as those contained in an agreement of July 2 between the South Portland yard and the metal trades department, American Federation of Labor, which represents the yard's more than 9,000 production workers.

The additional coverage of the more than 12,000 production workers in the Todd-Bath yard was in accord, the Board said, with an agreement negotiated May 4 between the yard and the industrial union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

Providence Parking Meters Still Live Issue Despite Vote

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13—Providence voters by a considerable margin rejected a referendum in the Nov. 3 election which would have permitted reinstallation of parking meters on the streets in the downtown area, but the parking meter question has not been ended and repercussions are still being heard.

City Councilman Charles B. Coppen, a Republican, kept the issue alive when he charged that the wool had been pulled over the eyes of the voters and that an out-of-state corporation was responsible for the publicity campaign against the meters which was largely responsible for the unfavorable vote on the referendum. Mr. Coppen, who was instrumental in getting the referendum on the ballot, called for an investigation by the Council, but this was turned down by a vote of 14 to 8.

Prior to the election the overwhelming majority of business and civic organizations in the city indorsed the parking meters and urged their return. The Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Trade Board and the Civic Planning and Traffic Board, among others, urged the voters to vote "yes" on the referendum. Many other influential organizations, including the Providence Journal and Bulletin, also supported the parking meters.

On the other hand, not a single influential individual or organization came out openly against the meters.

Shortly before election day, however, advertisements appeared in the press signed by "The Protective Committee," urging a "no" vote on the referendum. The principal argument raised was that the parking meter fee of five cents constituted an additional tax on the already overburdened taxpayer.

"The Protective Committee" also hired time on the radio and brief commercial announcements were read between programs on several Providence radio stations all day long on the few days before election day.

This campaign against the meters, Mr. Coppen told the City Council, "was one of the finest barrages I have ever seen." He added that "voters in all sections of the city went to the polls with the belief that some long-established civic organization of high standing and influence was campaigning against the use of the streets for meters."

Actually, Mr. Coppen reported, "The Protective Committee" is not a listed corporation in this state, nor a licensed business firm and the address of the organization and its backers have not been revealed.

He reported further that rumors said that "The Protective Committee" actually was financed by an out-of-state group which owns and operates a chain of auto-parking lots in Providence.

The strong sentiment in favor of parking meters, plus the fact that the city now owns more than 1,000 of the meters which are stored away in a warehouse, suggests that the issue will be raised again, possibly at the next session of the Legislature.

The meters were removed from the Providence streets after the Supreme Court ruled that the Providence Board of Fire and Police had exceeded its authority when it ordered them put in use.

Tire Appraisals

Government appraisers began work this week estimating the value of the 5,000 automobile tires turned over by motorists from Rhode Island and Cape Cod and stored in a warehouse in this city. When the value of each tire has been fixed, checks will be sent out to the persons who contributed them.

W. S. Ryan, General Agent for the Railway Express Agency here, which is collecting the surplus tires for the government, estimated this week that the tires were coming in at a rate of 300 a day.

A rush is anticipated next week for Nov. 22 is the deadline when all motorists are supposed to dispose of all their surplus tires beyond the five permitted for each car.

Air-Raid Signals

Considerable confusion was caused this week when Providence and several other Rhode Island communities began twice-a-day tests of air raid signals to continue through the week.

For months the communities have kept their signal equipment in shape by giving a single blast on siren or air raid horn at noontime. In this week's tests, however, the complete sequence of signals is given just as it would be in a real air raid, at 11 a. m. and again at 7 p. m. First the alert is sounded with three short blasts and one long one, this signal repeated several times. Later the air raid signal is sounded, a series of short blasts. Finally the all clear is sounded with a series of long blasts.

Telephone switchboards were jammed with calls when the tests started. Air raid wardens and other civilian defense workers called in to find out whether they were supposed to go to their posts. (The answer was no.) Hundreds of householders called in to inquire why they should turn out their lights when the street lights outside were still lighted.

Truck Owners Are Warned To Obtain Blanks

Operators of commercial motor vehicles in Boston who have not yet received their application blanks for Certificates of War Necessity from the Office of Defense Transportation, are urged to go or write immediately to the local branch ODT at 185 Devonshire Street. Mailing lists used for sending out the applications were "for some reason or other" not complete, officials admitted today.

"Under the provisions of General Order ODT No. 21," said Eli Benway, District Manager of the Division of Motor Transport, "operators of the 93,000 commercial motor vehicles in the Boston ODT district will be unable to purchase gasoline, tires, or replacement parts for their vehicles after Dec. 1 without Certificates of War Necessity." The deadline was extended to Dec. 1 today as a result of administrative delays, it was explained.

Those who have not yet received application blanks may assume that they were not included on the list. Their letter or personal application to the local ODT office will insure their getting an application blank "as soon as we can get it to them," spokesmen said. Meanwhile, the office says, "operators who are delinquent face the possible suspension of their operations until their certificates are received. These certificates must be presented to rationing boards if operators are to obtain authority to purchase gasoline or to obtain tires and spare parts."

Istle Prohibited To Vermont Firm

Violation of War Production Board orders which has "hampered and impeded the war effort of the United States" was the charge upon which the E. B. and A. C. Whiting Company of Burlington, Vt., were today prohibited from making further imports of istle fiber.

Arthur Fisher, New England regional compliance manager of WPB, announced the suspension order which said that the Whiting Company had contracted or arranged to import 39 carloads of raw istle into the United States from Mexico without written authorization from the Director of Industry Operations and that:

"Between May 9 and July 30, 1942, 35 of these carloads of istle were actually imported into the United States. This constituted a violation of general imports order M-63, as amended March 14, 1942, and such contracts as were made subsequent to May 9, 1942, also constituted a violation of conservation order M-138.

Brilliant New Star Is Discovered

A brilliant new star, ranking with the eighth brightest in the sky, can be seen tomorrow morning, or any clear-sky morning, at 5:30 o'clock, on the meridian and due south, it is announced by Harvard College Observatory.

The new star, designated Nova Puppis, is now equal in brightness to Procyon, the little dog star, according to Dr. W. W. Morgan at McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas, made public by Harvard.

"Not since June, 1918, has such a brilliant nova appeared. Astronomers call these stars novae, even though they know them to be 'old' stars which suddenly shine forth with a luminousity hundreds of thousands of times normal. In the last year of World War I a new star appeared in the constellation of the eagle and reached a magnitude of minus 1.6, whereas nova puppis' magnitude is plus 0.5."

The nova was discovered last week-end by Bernard H. Dawson of the University Observatory, La Plata, Argentina, where it passes higher overhead and is brilliantly seen. In the northern sky, it appears to rise at 3 a. m., in the southeast, and is best seen about 5:30, it was reported.

"A line from the belt of Orion, famous constellation of winter nights, through Sirius, brightest star in the sky, prolonged its own length, will end in the constellation Puppis, not far from the new star, which outshines all else in the vicinity.

"At present," Harvard explanation continues, "no one can predict whether or not the nova will get brighter or how long it will remain bright. However, all new stars fade from their peak, sooner or later, and eventually become insignificant once more."

It was suggested that the Star of Bethlehem may have been just such a star.

Cambridge Lights Are Out Again

Cambridge, Mass., dimmed its lights once again last night, apparently under Army orders, as Nov. 20 was set as the outside limit for issuance of a new, stricter, codified dimout for New England.

The Cambridge "revolt" was thus of one night's duration only. On Nov. 11, lights in store windows in the University City blazed up after being darkened since Aug. 14.

Walter L. Cronin, Chief Air Raid Warden, said the dimout is being enforced once again—beginning last night—on the understanding that other communities will follow suit.

He acted, he said, after "we had been given our orders," adding that "we are glad to comply with Army officials."

Michael T. Kelleher, Director of Region V (Metropolitan Boston), and Mr. Cronin's immediate superior in the civilian defense heirarchy, announced that similar rules are now being enforced in Belmont, Arlington, Waltham, and Watertown.

Boston, the other community bordering Cambridge, has to date been more lenient with store owners. It was Mr. Cronin's contention that Cambridge merchants were put at a commercial disadvantage by dimming their lights when stores "across the border" were lighted up.

Mr. Kelleher said the Army's "promised [new dimout] rulings are to be handed down" Nov. 20, but that if there is further delay, he will "insist on complete obedience" to existing rules throughout Metropolitan Boston. Regulations set down by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in an executive order have previously not been strictly enforced, he said, because he and his assistants "have as civilians been loath to put business concerns in the Region to heavy expense until they knew what the Army insisted upon in dimout."

Christian Science Program Announced

Rex Benware will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, November 15, from 8:30 to 8:45 a. m. The subject of the address is "Divine Protection." Music will be furnished by the "Symphonic Four" Quartet assisted by a staff organist.

This is the second program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Real Estate Men To Attend Parley

Boston and New England will be strongly represented at the "war conference" of the National Association of Real Estate Boards to be held in St. Louis on Wednesday, Nov. 18, the Boston Real Estate Exchange announced today.

The importance of housing these days is so apparent to the Federal government that it has not only approved the holding of this conference but has recommended that all real estate men attend who can. Principal topics to be considered are gasoline and tire rationings, fuel oil shortages, wartime housing, industrial building utilization and warehouse storage facilities.

Among those going to the conference from the New England sector are Henry W. Merrill, President of the Boston Real Estate Association, Ralph W. Martin, Secretary; Robert G. Nordblom, member of the Urban Land Institute of the National Association, and other influential realtors, Parker Webb, William H. Ballard and Forris W. Norris of Boston, Everett Slade of Fall River, Carl Lundgren of Lynn, Maurice E. Reidy and Maurice J. Wall of Worcester, Mrs. Belle Knowles of Northeast Harbor, Maine, Alton T. Maxim of Portland, Maine, and William F. Sleeper of Concord, N. H.

C. I. O. Auxiliary Closes Convention

The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today concluded its business with a final organizational meeting.

The women yesterday re-elected Mrs. Faye Stephenson of Cleveland, Ohio, Auto Workers Union Auxiliary, as their President.

Other officers re-elected were, Mrs. Eleanor Fowler, Washington, American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary, as Executive Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Julia Katz, Washington, United Federal Workers Auxiliary, as Director.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program
Massachusetts

Worcester—Saturday, Dec. 12, 6 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Allied Success Fails to Dim Australia War Bond Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 13—Despite the swing in the fortunes of war to the United Nations' side, Australians are tightening the belt to subscribe to the £100,000,000 austerity loan.

Persons who are responding heavily to the call to throw all surplus earnings into a common pool, nevertheless are being warned that further sacrifices will be expected from them to insure that once the enemy is placed on the defensive he remains there until his final collapse.

Federal Treasurer J. B. Chifley emphasized this when he announced that "revolutionary changes in public consumption of goods will be brought about by restrictions in the next nine to twelve months."

Mr. Chifley added "We must get people down to the barest essentials of life so we can wage war with all power."

Mr. Chifley is supported by notable economists who believe restrictions of commodities is the only form of economic control that is completely successful. There is no doubt Australians can restrict themselves a good deal yet without serious inconvenience.

Compulsory Loans Avoided

The Government is trying to induce every man and woman to give or lend all they can spare after meeting essential needs. It has no doubt been influenced by a desire to avoid, if possible, introduction of compulsory loans, the advocacy of which by the Fadden Government was attacked by Labor so vigorously just before taking office.

The Labor Government appears to be reckoning on rationing supplies at the source and rationing production down to the right economic position, and thereby causing money to flow into Government hands without introduction of a direct compulsory loan.

The latest action aimed at cutting down private spending is the announcement by Minister of War Organization and Industry J. J. Dedman that he proposes to place an embargo on Christmas advertising with the idea of discouraging expenditure on Christmas gifts. This announcement came on top of a long list of instructions governing general newspaper advertising issued by the Rationing Commissioner. Moreover, telegrams with Christmas and New Year greetings are to be prohibited after a date shortly to be announced.

Post Office Reason

It is true the reason given by Postmaster-General W. P. Ashley for this decision—heavy demands of war on telegraph and plant personnel—had no specific relation to the general austerity plan. The effect, however, no doubt will be to prevent Christmas expenditure.

Christmas spending will also be cut by Mr. Dedman's prohibition of printing new Christmas cards this year. These unusual limitations on normal Christmas activities are being accepted with more or less good grace.

Meanwhile, big Sydney retail stores are expecting to be called into conference by Mr. Dedman next week to discuss methods of obtaining 40,000 shopworkers for war industry as well as storage and office space for the services.

Among suggestions listed for discussion are sharing of buildings by big stores, telescoping departments and use of part-time workers.

Employment of Women

The first move will be to allow employment in stores of certain women—possibly aged 18 to 32 years—only under permit.

It might have been thought with traders subject to so many regulations it would be necessary for the Government to employ a host of inspectors but actually very few are so engaged. This is explained by the fact traders are honestly observing wartime restrictions and are themselves policing according to Commonwealth regulations.

Departmental officials comment on this cited the attitude of the tailoring trade, explaining the tailor who is making suits on official "victory" pattern is not going to see his business ruined by dishonest rivals ignoring regulations prohibiting inclusion of a waistcoat in a suit. Thus patriotism and self-interest both are coming to aid of the Government in efforts to divert all manpower and all resources to the war.

Roosevelt's Greeting to Arabs Bespeaks Kindness to Soldiers

Continued from Page 1

is what it reads in the papers, but it is willing to hazard a guess that a lot of the soldiers in the expeditionary force have been supplied with small amounts of gold pieces to help them out of tight spots.

The hard yellow stuff has been mentioned at least twice in stories from the front. It gleamed briefly, but in large amount, in the exciting tale of Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark's secret visit to the French colonies three weeks ahead of the invasion. Part of his equipment was $15,000 in gold—and it was lost overboard.

Then Lieut. Roland F. Wooten, Jr., who made a crash landing in the Algerian desert, was guided back to his base by two tribesmen, who were rewarded with candy and gold pieces.

In the opinion of the aforementioned persons who disclaim knowledge but are willing to guess, it's fairly obvious that these two incidents are part of a general condition—General Clark and Lieutenant Wooten were hardly the two single individuals in the whole North African campaign who happened to find themselves in possession of gold, which may or may not have been American coins.

And there are obvious reasons.

A desert tribesman, who never heard of Fort Knox, probably wouldn't give a ten-dollar bill a second sneer, but he knows gold when he sees it, and trusts it where he wouldn't trust anything else.

Noted travelers in the desert, such as Doughty, Burton, and Lawrence, all have reported how the desert has a way of reducing the business of living to final simplicity. Black is black, white is white, honor is absolute, nothing is relative—and money is gold.

So, gold coin apparently was just another detail in the careful and throough planning that preceded the landing of American troops in the French North African colonies. If the tribesmen have materials or services for sale, gold is the one payment guaranteed to be satisfactory. If they join the armies, payment in gold would be completely acceptable, and something else would not be. T. E. Lawrence told many times of the difficulties he had in timing the arrival of gold shipments to pay his desert warriors during the Arab revolt in the first World War.

At home, gold is for jewelry, dentistry, and treasury vaults. But the men of the desert don't understand a managed currency.

Roosevelt Kin Gets High Post With OWI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Nicholas Roosevelt has been appointed deputy director of the Office of War Information, in charge of military affairs.

He will take up his duties in Washington Dec. 1.

Mr. Roosevelt, a resident of Hewlett, Long Island, New York, has been a soldier, diplomat and author. Since 1933 he has been on the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune and previously editorial writer and special correspondent for the New York Times.

A captain in the 322d Infantry in the World War, Mr. Roosevelt was United States Minister to Hungary from 1930 to 1933 and Vice-Governor of the Philippines in 1930.

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Every Room With Private Bath and Radio
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$110
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Tobruk Falls as Allies Press Hard Toward Tripoli

Continued from Page 1

miral Jean Darlan in collaboration with the United States occupation forces in North Africa, United Nations quarters announced.

Admiral Darlan, captive former chief of Vichy French armed forces, was said to have radiocast a plea "asking commanders of the French Fleet at Toulon to bring it to North Africa."

A British announcement that RAF fighters had shot down six big Italian troop-carrying planes filled with German troops and "flying north, probably from Tunisia," indicated that the Nazis might be hastily pulling out the garrisons they had rushed to that French protectorate.

Events were as follows:

1. American assault troops leading the new British First Army were expected to cross the Tunisian frontier today, coming within 400 airline miles of the great Libyan port of Tripoli, with little prospect of any resistance in Tunisia that they cannot handle.

2. Racing for safety, Marshal Rommel abandoned the historic siege port of Tobruk to the British this morning, too hard-pressed to put up a fight, with fully 500 airline miles of desert trail between him and Tripoli.

3. French North Africa was adjusting quickly to its new role as a vast American-British offensive base, and the German-controlled Vichy radio said General Nogues, former French Commissioner General of Morocco, had joined Admiral Jean Darlan in Allied councils at AEF-occupied Algiers.

4. An Allied spokesman declared here that "considerable numbers" of the German 1940 Armistice Commission in North Africa had been captured by the United States forces and presumably were considered prisoners of war.

5. Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, declared that the spectacular British-American campaign made possible a great Allied offensive year in 1943 which might end the war in 1944.

6. The German radio broadcast an Army announcement that occupation of the whole French southern coast had been completed.

U. S. Casualties Reported Light

An Allied spokesman said "preliminary and partial reports show that United States casualties in the North African operation have been extremely light."

Observers here estimated that an American assault force which landed yesterday at Bône, 60 miles west of the Tunisian border, should cross that frontir easily, leading the way for Lieut. Gen. K.A.N. Anderson's British First Army.

The Berlin Radio broadcast a Vichy communiqué which said United States planes had bombed the Tunis airport.

A spokesman at the Allied headquarters said he did not know definitely that the destruction of Axis planes carrying Germans north from Tunisia meant a precipitous Axis exit fromthe protectorate, but "I hope it does mean that."

The Germans had little choice, however. There seemed no way by air or sea that they could reinforce the few thousand men they rushed to Tunisia sufficiently to check the United Nations onsurge.

Some sources speculated that the Germans shot down might have been demolition experts sent into Tunisia for the sole purpose of attempting to wreck airdrome installations which might be useful to the Allies.

Another possibility was that the planes might have carried reinforcements to Tunisia which were ordered back without landing when it was realized that a stand there would be futile.

The Axis already has paid considerably for its attempt to interfere with the Northwest African operations. A United Nations spokesman said that Allied counter-action to German air attacks against the North African expedition had been extremely effective, and that "between 40 and 50 per cent of their air effort has been destroyed."

From the east, the British Eighth Army kept Marshal Rommel on the run with an advance that set speed records in the desert campaign. At Tobruk the British had advanced 300 miles in nine days after breaking the old El Alamein line.

They were so close on Marshal Rommel's heels that it was not regarded as likely, with the limited force at his disposal, that he could put up enough rear guard action to escape by the bomb-battered port of Bengasi, 230 miles air line across the hump of Cirenaica from Tobruk.

British military observers said the nearest line on which Marshal Rommel could attempt a stand was at El Agheila, on the Gulf of Sirte southwest of Bengasi. That was the highwater mark of previous British drives into Libya and there a narrow line like that at El Alamein could be established extending from the coast into a trackless desert.

Even at El Agheila Marshal Rommel will be roughly 400 miles air line from Tripoli, with every further retreat bringing him closer to the Americans and British closing in from the west.

Mediterranean:

Roads and Barges Bombed by Allies

Hot on General Field Marshal Rommel's heels, the British Eighth Army picked up Axis stragglers in the El Adem area, just inland from the Medditerranean south of Tobruk, and United Nations planes hounded the retreat, hitting road transport beyond Tobruk and sinking several supply-laden barges moving westward in the Mediterranean.

Allied air forces had a figurative field day Nov. 12. Not one enemy fighter protected the enemy truck column, leaving the American and British fliers a clear field to do heavy damage.

Despite the vast scope of their air operations, including the assault on the transport planes and damage to a southbound schooner in the Central Mediterranean, only one United Nations plane was missing.

Air scouts said the enemy still was moving westward from Tobruk as fast as his transport could carry him.

Much of his remaining stores apparently were left in Tobruk, destroyed and burned. When RAF raiders bombed the port on the night of Nov. 11 they saw more than 100 fires, many in clusters and brilliant white, like burning explosives.

Tobruk:

Germans 'Explain' Fall to British

Berlin's radiocast version of the evacuation of Tobruk states that in the moment when the last Axis soldier left there was nothing of value left for the approaching British forces.

"First preparations for the evacuation were started several days ago so that ample time was left to the blowing-up commands to carry out their work according to plan and most thoroughly," the radio said.

"Mobile German war material had left the town long before the last blowing-up commands.

"Figures pertaining to this material, including mainly panzers and heavy and medium artillery, were not given as this material will be employed later on at that place which has been selected by Marshal Rommel for final disposition of the defense of Libya. However, it is believed that large quantities are concerned."

Sinkings:

Germans Claim 7 Ships Destroyed

The German High Command reported the sinking of a British cruiser, a destroyer and five transports and damage to 18 other United Nations ships by Axis U-boat and plane attacks off North Africa.

There was no Allied confirmation of these enemy claims.

The German bulletin said the cruiser, of the 9,100-ton Birmingham class, was sent down by five torpedo hits Nov. 12 off the Moroccan coast.

It said the destroyer and three transports totaling 22,000 tons were sunk by submarines in the same waters.

In the Western Mediterranean Axis submarines were credited with sinking a 7,000-ton transport and torpedoing two other vessels, including a large passenger liner, while at the Algerian port of Bougie, German and Italian planes were reported to have sunk a 10,000-ton transport and damaged 14 merchantmen.

Solomons:

U. S. Forces Disable At Least 11 Ships

United States submarines and bombing planes, striking at Japanese supply lines across the South Pacific, put at least 11 cargo or transport vessels out of action in the battle for the Solomon Islands and New Guinea.

Heavy bombers caught four others in the harbor at the Japanese Buin-Faisi base in the Northern Solomons. All were damaged.

Their attack occurred early on the morning of Nov. 12.

The four vessels, totaling about 37,000 tons, were believed loaded with troops and equipment.

The returning airmen, dispatches from Australia said, did not claim any of the ships were sunk, but were convinced that their bombs wrought great destruction.

A total of 15 tons of bombs was unloaded by Flying Fortresses and Catalina formations in successive raids on the shipping concentration at the Buin-Faisi naval base and a Japanese airfield there.

These bases lie 350 miles northeast of Guadalcanal.

On land in the Solomons a lull apparently has developed in the battle beween American troops and Japanese invaders seeking to regain Henderson Airfield, from which bombers can control many shipping lanes.

In New Guinea, however, the battling of ground troops continues to pile up victories for United States and Allied forces. Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported the enemy was retreating from the Oivi-Gorari area, where the Japanese had sought to gain control in the Owen Stanley Mountain area. The retreat might develop into a disorderly rout, official reports indicated, for the Japanese have abandoned much equipment and left behind some troops.

Russia:

Stalingrad Repels Fresh Assaults

Repeated German attacks, which Red Star characterized as the beginning of a new Nazi offensive, were hurled at the defenders of Stalingrad, Nov. 12 but the Russians declared that all the assaults had been repelled with heavy German losses.

The Red Army organ said the Germans had thrown overwhelmingly superior forces into the battle and a communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau described the fighting as heavy.

Size of AEF:

Patterson Indicates 285,000 to 350,000

The vast size of the United Nations offensive in North Africa was suggested by United States Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson's disclosure that seven tons of shipping a man were required to land the expedition.

On this basis, simple calculation would indicate a force of at least 285,000 troops and perhaps as many as 350,000, as follows:

Previous reports said 500 non-combatant ships were involved in the gigantic operation. At a conservative estimate, these would average between 4,000 and 5,000 tons a vessel, or a total of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 tons.

This total, divided by Mr. Patterson's figure of seven tons a man, would give the approximate size of the Allied forces now beginning to change the whole complexion of the war.

The figure was supported by President Roosevelt's statement at a press conference earlier this week that great secrecy was necessary to protect hundreds of thousands of men.

Justus, Sioux City Journal

"Vot Do You Mean—'Second Front'?"

Briton Took Town In American Uniform

By the Associated Press

Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa, Nov. 13

Front line reports told yesterday the amusing story of how a British officer in an American Major's uniform "captured" the town of St. Cloud, near Oran, in the name of the United States Army.

The officer had come ashore on reconnassance and to facilitate his traveling he had been given an American uniform and a jeep.

Coming to a road block near St. Cloud, the jeep was stopped by an American private who said, "Glad to see you, sir. The people of this town want to surrender and you are the only American officer I have seen who can accept the surrender."

Not giving away his identity, the Briton solemnly accepted the surrender of the town and remained there until more American troops arrived to take over.

Tempest in Tobruk

By the Associated Press

The story of the fluctuating fortunes of Tobruk, which has once more been captured by the British troops, may be briefly told as follows:

1940

Dec. 8—British open first offensive against Italians in Egypt.

1941

Jan. 22—British capture Tobruk, take 25,000 Italian prisoners.

April 12—Tobruk encircled and put under siege by Axis in counter-offensive.

Dec. 10—Besieged garrison of Tobruk relieved.

1942

June 18—New Axis offensive again places Tobruk under siege.

June 22—Tobruk captured by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, with 33,000 British prisoners.

Nov. 13—Tobruk again in British hands.

Allies and French Confer On North African Terms

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS IN ALGERIA, Nov. 13 (AP)—American troops today settled down to guard Algeria against the Axis, while negotiations between the Allied command and the French over final armistice terms went forward.

Ceaseless patrols of British fighter planes droned over the harbor and the city, maintaining a constant defense against Axis bombers.

There has been no heavy attack since that of Monday night which resulted in an Allied victory with the shooting down of 12 enemy planes.

Great quantities of antiaircraft artillery plus a constant drone of fighters in the air have reassured the anxious population.

Now that the sound of guns has died away the Algerian people appear willing to make friends with the American and British troops.

However, many details remain to be settled such as the rate of the franc for the dollar and the pound.

The inhabitants' bewilderment over the events of the last week tends to restrain fraternization at present.

There are obviously great opportunities for Allied propaganda among the Algerians, many of whom exist on the thin edge of starvation.

Best Propaganda in Supplies

Supplies will do more to cement good relations than 20 Allied proclamations. Moreover, throughout the coming winter supplies will provide a promise to the enslaved peoples of Europe what to expect when the Allied invasion of the continent begins.

The presence of Gen. Henri Giraud is not generally known to the people of Algiers and generally the Allied propaganda had been silenced while the newspapers continued to carry the Vichy accounts of what happened in North Africa instead of the truth.

Two days ago, American troops joined with Frenchmen and Arabs in this Algerian town for the first armistice anniversary celebration since the fall of France. For the French it was in violation of the Vichy regime's express order to forgo the observance of the 1918 victory.

Certainly Armistice Day had never been observed more solemnly or with more fervent devotion to the memories of the men who fought for freedom.

Renewal of Comradeship

Spitfires of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle's 12th air force still patrolled the skies over Algeria on lookout for scattered points of resistance but in this town there was ample evidence of the renewal of the centuries-old Franco-American comradeship.

The ceremony began with a procession. The Mayor led off, followed by an honor guard of United States infantrymen. Behind them marched veterans of the last war, grim-faced men who had never wavered under more than two years domination by the Germans and their Vichy satellites. Many of these men wore in their lapels the tiny red ribbon of the French Legion of Honor.

American officers and enlisted men, French townspeople and Arabs fell into line and stepped along proudly side by side.

Speaking at the monument, the Mayor reminded the townspeople that observance of the holiday was made possible by the arrival of the Americans "who for the sake of France came here as allies. France must liberate herself with the help of the United States."

Then the crowd returned to the square for a formal United States flag ceremony.

Savo Island:

Details of Fight On Oct. 11 Given

Details of the naval e ngagement on the night of Oct. 11, when United States naval squadron destroyed at least one heavy Japanese cruiser and four destroyers, with heavy damage to other ships, have been furnished by an Associated Press correspondent present at the engagement. The task force had been ordered to intercept enemy ships attempting to effect further landings on Guadalcanal island.

According to this correspondent a force of cruisers and destroyers surprised and wiped out a similar Japanese force in the pitch darkness of the night of Oct. 11 near the tiny island of Savo off Guadalcanal.

Counting "probables," the American ships sang three cruisers and five destroyers and lost only one destroyer. Another United States destroyer was damaged slightly and two cruisers were hit by shells but the damaged ships came out under their own power.

No planes were involved; it was ships against ships, about evenly matched, although the American force probably was slightly strnoger.

Reports agreed that the American ships "sank everything in sight" and left little likelihood that any Japanese ship got away.

The battle occurred only two nights before the enemy opened a new counteroffensive against Guadalcanal and, therefore, left a big gap in the Japanese naval force being shaped up for the attack.

A clash of this kind, involving surface hips alone, is rare in this day of naval air power.

The first battle of Savo Island with a stinging defeat that cost the United Nations four cruisers—the Australian Canberra and the United States' Astoria, Vincennes and Quincy. The second battle of Savo Island evened th escore at almost the same spot and in much the same manner—a lightning stroke in the dark that caught the enemy entirely off guard.

Ever since late in August, a little more than a fortnight after the Marines moved into the Solomons, Japanese cruisers and destroyers and at least one submarine [they called it "Oscar"] had been slipping boldly down to Guadalcanal every few nights. They would land troops and supplies in driblets a few miles up the coast from the Marines and then move along and toss shells at Marine camps before retiring in the dark. Marine shore batteries were inadequate to stop them and night flying from the imperfect Henderson Field had proved too costly.

The Marines soon named this procession of ships the "Tokyo Express" and spoke of the cruisers as "Pullmans" and the destroyers as "day coaches."

Admiral Plans Surprise Action

The way to stop it was with ships and the admiral proposed to do it by surprise.

As darkness came on the appointed night, the American force was moving at a speed calculated to place it in the vicinity of Savo Island shortly before midnight. That area was the favored terminus of the "Tokyo Express."

The night was extremely dark. The sea was smooth.

In battle formation, the warships plowed ahead. Nothing turned up on the first run across the passage, and about six miles west of Savo Island the ships doubled back to continue the search.

Then it came—at 10:46 p. m.—a column of Japanese cruisers and destroyers bearing southeast. Some destroyers were between the opposing cruisers. The range was about 4,000 yards.

The Allied ships put their searchlights on the enemy and instantly let go with the first shot. That first salvo and the incessant murderous fire that followed threw the Japs into confusion. It was 10 minutes before they returned the fire.

Ninety seconds after the opening round of gunfire, three Japanese destroyers were burning and the searchlights were no longer necessary. By the time the Japanese had started shooting, they were turning away to the west, trying to break off the action. They were cut and torn by the continuous stream of shattering fire from our large and medium caliber guns at short ranges. Most of the Japanese fire, once it did start, was wild. There were many splashes around our ships but few hits.

Torpedoes from both sides were streaking through the water but no Japanese torpedo found its mark. Our torpedoes did.

One Japanese cruiser was well ahead of the other three. For convenience in picturing the engagement they might be called A, B, C, and D, from the front to the rear.

At 10:52 p. m. D, which had wheeled sharply back to the north, rolled over and sank. B, which had swung sharply to the right in attempting to withdraw, blew up and probably sank.

That left A up ahead. As A made its right turn, its stern was a clean target for a broadside from the leading Allied cruiser—and all the shots went home. They blew its stern off and she sank.

Allies Ready for Axis Drive By U-Boats and Bombers

Continued from Page 1

outh. In the last war it was conferred only on the American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page.

In the air as well as under sea, the Axis is intensifying attacks on American and British forces now advancing toward Bizerte and Tunis.

But the German and Italian bombers are by no means having it all their own way. An airdrome at Tunis was heavily bombed again on Wednesday night by planes presumably coming from Malta, and when German bombers attempted a heavy raid on the Americans in Algeria, about 20 of the raiders were shot down—that is, German losses in planes were about 40 to 50 per cent, it is estimated here.

Still more significant is the news given in a Middle East war communiqué today that six large Italian troop-carrying aircraft full of German troops were shot down into the sea by Allied long-range fighters yesterday.

These troop-carrying planes were flying north "probably from Tunisia," according to the communiqué.

If this is a fact, it appears to imply that the Germans have begun to evacuate the air-borne troops which they brought to Tunisia earlier this week.

Giant Pincer Movement

Although this assumption may be still somewhat premature, it is daily becoming clearer that Axis forces in Libya and Tunisia are about to be caught in a giant pincer movement.

American troops are rapidly approaching from the west through Algeria, with increasing support from British units, while from the east the British Eighth Army is sweeping ahead at the record rate of something like 33 miles daily.

The capture of Tobruk by Eighth Army elements this morning means that British and Dominion troops have progressed westward about 300 miles since the main break through occurred at El Alamein on Nov. 4.

The fall of Bardia and Tobruk, especially the latter, is interpreted here as confirming the inability of Marshal Rommel's remaining forces to make a stand anywhere in Cyrenaica.

It is believed here that El Agheila now offers the only prospect for resistance by Marshal Rommel anywhere east of Tripoli itself.

Military observers here point out that if Rommel attempts to make a stand at Derna or Bengasi, for instance, he runs a grave risk of being cut off by British columns which could take a cross-country route from Tobruk to Agedabia, via the Mechili track.

El Agheila is a prepared and fortified position and the terrain there offers certain advantages for defense against forces coming from the East. But it is only 450 miles from Tripoli and therefore would become vulnerable not only to air attack from both east and west, but eventually to an attack from the rear by Allied forces advancing through Tunisia.

At Penultimate Stage

Thus all indications are that, while the fighting is by no means finished yet in North Africa, it has reached its penultimate stage.

There are good reasons to hope that land operations all the way along the coast may now consist mainly of mopping up operations, in which principal problems are less likely to arise from the enemy's power to resist than from communications and supply difficulties.

As the Allies approach closer to Axis air bases in Southern Italy and Sicily they are bound to be increasingly subject to bombing attacks.

Complete confidence is felt here, however, that this time the Allies have in Africa sufficient bombers and fighters to gain and maintain air superiority along the entire North African coast.

This leaves the U-boat menace as the main question that has yet to be solved, and it is already evident therefore that antisubmarine warfare is going to be the major factor in the next phase of the Mediterranean campaign.

American Success in Algiers Within 30 Minutes of Zero Hour

SOMEWHERE IN ALGERIA, Nov. 13 — The American success in Algeria was clinched within a half hour of the zero hour in the early hours of Nov. 8.

It was made possible by the well-greased capitulation of Fort Sidi Ferruch, a strong point commanding our principal landing beaches on the coast, 15 miles west of the City of Algiers.

Four of us—two commando officers, a friendly French officer whom we had encountered in the darkness and myself—walked right into the main gate of the fort 20 minutes after we had scrambled ashore with the first assault force.

Still dripping from the surf, we shook hands with the commander of the garrison, which far outnumbered our own force, and were assured he did not wish to resist us.

He showed us the order he had received the previous evening instructing the local commanders to "facilitate the debarkation and the establishment ashore of the American troops."

Sidi Ferruch, which we had expected to take by assault, was far more potent than we had dreamed. It had four 75-millimeter naval guns, and plenty of Hotchkiss machineguns.

If we had nad to fight for it we might not have taken it and we certainly would not have taken it within the 30 minutes allowed us.

If it had opposed, the landing of our main forces on adjacent beaches would have been jammed badly, but once Sidi Ferruch was in our hands it was simply a question of getting our main combat team and its equivalent ashore, and cracking on eastward to high ground overlooking Algiers from the west.

If we could do it by dawn and before the Vichy people had time to countermand the orders, then we'd probably force the city's capitulation without a shot being firred by our particular force.

If it proved impossible to follow our very tight and optimistic landing schedule and our troops did not push 15 miles eastward by dawn, then there almost certainly would be some shooting before the city fell.

As it turned out our troops did not keep up to schedule and the shooting happened.

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Thousands of China's Navy Serve in Junks

Operations against Japan carried on in fishing craft after early loss of battleships.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 13—Although China's small Navy lost practically all its ships early in the war with Japan, thousands of Navy officers and sailors continue to serve their country in ordinary sailing junks. They have turned guerrillas and specialize on one single task—to lay mines in Japanese shipping lanes.

Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, Minister of the Navy, told this correspondent that he saw nothing romantic and extraordinary in the work of the sea and river guerrillas. "They are all regular Navy officers and seamen doing routine service under the instruction of the naval command," he declared. Continuing his description, Admiral Chen stated that the seamen use ordinary junks mostly, even without auxiliary motors because it is important for the guerrillas' craft to be noiseless and inconspicuous. There are no permanent central bases of operation.

The different units move from one point off the Central China coast to another in accordance with general developments, and they can operate from any place because the fisherman are always eager to help them in every way possible.

The guerrillas have to rely to a large extent on popular assistance, first of all for information about movements of the enemy on which the population of the entire coast of Central China co-operates most effectively, secondly, for meteorological information which under present conditions depends almost entirely upon Chinese, and thirdly, for provision of junks and the supply of materials as well as labor.

The help of the coastal population does not go beyond such indirect aid and no civilians are taking part in guerrilla work. All the mines that are being laid along the coast are laid by regular Navy personnel. It is very difficult for us to ascertain how many Japanese ships fall victim to the contact mines at sea. It is known, however, that the activity of Chinese river guerrillas continues to have good success. Quite a number of Japanese river boats have been sunk in recent months. The volume of Japanese shipping in Chinese waters has decreased very much since the outbreak of the Pacific war and it is still falling all the time.

Growing scarcity of tonnage in Japan certainly becomes evident in the steadily diminishing numbers of Japanese ships calling on Chinese ports and in the Japanese attempt to expand the revised junk traffic between China and Japan. In the same way the preoccupation of the Japanese fleet in other parts of the Pacific is proved by the drastic decrease of naval patrol activity in Chinese waters, the Japanese have only a few small or overaged war ships in Shanghai and other Chinese ports and whatever coastal and river patrols are still being continued are carried out by small fast auxiliary craft.

Admiral Chen gave special credit to the Chinese Marines, who have always been known as crack troops. They played a considerable role in land fighting on various occasions and continue to co-operate closely with the Army and with other naval units that are manning fortifications along several rivers and coastal areas. Much attention has recently been given in Chungking to China's postwar maritime problems. Unless there should be worldwide disarmament it is felt that China will need a modern Navy. In this case it is considered logical for China to receive whatever part of the Japanese Navy surviving defeat. Naval officers and sailors are continuously being trained in preparation for postwar tasks.

China will also need a large merchant marine for river shipping, coastal traffic and eventually for ocean trade. Much of its own river tonnage and practically all its own coasters have been lost in the course of the war. Foreign coasters which played a much larger role than Chinese ships before the war were all withdrawn and will probably be unable to return if the right of foreign nationals to participate in the coastal shipping trade of China is to be abrogated in connection with the abolition of unequal treaties.

China, it is felt, will therefore have to produce a large fleet of merchant ships after the war, preferably by obtaining what remains of the Japanese merchant marine. The training of mercantile marine officers is also continuing in spite of the war. Admiral Chen expressed the opinion that no serious shortage of officers and men will hamper the expansion of China's own merchant marine—especially since a large part of the 20,000 Chinese sailors at present in service of British and American ships will no doubt be happy to work in vessels of Chinese nationality after the war.

The construction of large yards is part of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's old program for the industrialization of China with foreign financed and technical support. A number of medium shipyards for river boats and coasters have been in existence in China for some time—Hong Kong developed a highly modern and successful ship building industry in recent years and the construction of river steamers in China is of old standing. The government's plans for the development of a fairly large ship building industry after the war are therefore considered practicable.

Mrs. Branson de Cou

These Fishing Boats Lay Mines Against Enemy

At early dawn the fishing fleet sets sail for the open sea from Hong Kong harbor. It is in such boats as these that officers and sailors of China's Navy have served their country since the Navy lost practically all of its ships early in the war with Japan. They operate as guerrillas and lay mines in enemy shipping lanes whenever possible.

Confidence of Turks Laid To Hints of U. S. Move

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 13—The dramatic events in the Mediterranean are having a definite political influence on Turkey itself.

For the moment informed foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara do not think that the American action in North Africa will precipitate an Axis move against Turkey.

The reasons are that Germany is still fully occupied in Russia and there is nothing in the way of new concentrations of Axis troops in Bulgaria to constitute an immediate threat to this country.

However, these circles think that the coming spring will witness dramatic events in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans and that these can't leave Turkey unmoved.

It is now generally felt in Ankara that when Wendell Willkie visited the Turkish Capital he informed the Turkish Government of the coming American offensive in North Africa and that this may have accounted for the feeling of optimism which has persisted in the Capital for the last two months.

Under Pressure of Events

Undoubtedly, Turkey is eager to have a say in the coming peace conference, and for this reason also present events in the Mediterranean cannot leave Istanbul indifferent.

Meanwhile reports reaching foreign diplomatic circles here from Italy all indicate that Italy is shaken by the American move in North Africa and Rommels' defeat in Egypt, and should the United Nations manage to occupy both Tunisia and Tripoli the Italians may be forced to sue for a separate peace.

All reports arriving here from Italy confirm that the morale of the Italian people has reached a new low, and that it is only the presence of German forces and the Gestapo which prevents the bulk of the Italian people rising against Mussolini's regime.

But it is felt here that the Nazis will do all in their power to keep Italy in the war and a collapse of Italy mustn't be expected too soon.

However, it mustn't be forgotten that peace feelers from Rome were put out here last spring, and undoubtedly there exists a strong pro-peace party among the Italian Army headed by Marshal Badoglio and Prince Humbert.

Moreover it is significant that all recent reports from the Balkans underline the growing antagonism between the German and Italian armies, and in Albania certain high Italian officials now are co-operating with Albanian patriots, and even supplying rebels with arms.

Travelers just arrived here from Germany also describe the tremendous effect the North African news has had on Germany, one traveler told your correspondent that Gestapo agents are now everywhere, and in the large German cities the Gestapo won't allow groups of more than four persons to gather in the streets for fear of outbursts against the Nazis.

Reign of Terror in Germany

Undoubtedly Hitler has now introduced a reign of terror inside Germany, and he is determined to crush any criticism or opposition by brutal force.

But it is significant that some young German workers who arrived here to undertake work for the Turks openly criticized the intellectual classes in Germany for daring to criticize the Führer.

This seems to show that there is considerable underground criticism of Hitler's present policy.

Still the Nazis remain extremely powerful and the war has reached a new climax. Undoubtedly the coming months will witness sensational events which may engulf all the Mediterranean powers in their wake.

Griffin Presents 'Loyalty' Evidence

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—William Griffin, publisher of the New York Enquirer, appeared in Federal Court yesterday with a velvet-wrapped copy of the Torah, holy Jewish scroll, and all the copies of his weekly paper printed since Pearl Harbor in an effort to avoid removal to Washington for trial on conspiracy charges.

Mr. Griffin, who appeared before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter, is charged, with 27 others, of conspiring to impair the morale of the armed forces in an indictment returned at Washington, D. C.

The Jewish Torah and a testimonial scroll were presented to him in 1940 in recognition of his efforts for the Jewish people of New York, Mr. Griffin said. He also introduced as evidence a scroll which he said was presented to him by the Josiah Lodge of the Free Sons of Israel.

After Pearl Harbor, the first edition of his newspaper, he said, declared that "debate is over; they struck a knife in our back—let's break theirs." He pointed to other sections of the newspaper which contained suggestions urging readers to purchase war bonds and support the nation's war effort.

Prison-Camp Guard Fined $400 for Cruel Treatment

SEBRING, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—J. E. Robbs, suspended prison-camp guard charged with cruel and inhuman treatment of a convict, was fined $400 when he entered a plea of nolo contendere in Highlands County Circuit Court yesterday.

He was adjudged guilty by Circuit Judge D. O. Rogers and was sentenced to one year in prison or a $400 fine. He paid the fine.

Mr. Robbs had been indicted by a Highlands Grand Jury which accused him of kicking and beating Lawrence Weaver of Newark, Ohio, at the Desoto City Camp last March.

Status Uncertain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The status of French diplomatic and consular officials left in this country after the break with Vichy remained uncertain Nov. 12, but it was learned that preparations for their possible internment were already in motion.

In reply to questions, State Department officials who declined to be quoted by name confirmed that the Government was negotiating with owners of the Hershey Hotel, near Harrisburg, Pa., and that these negotiations were in connection with the housing of Vichy officials.

They declined to say, however, whether a decision had been reached to intern them there, or whether the arrangements were purely precautionary.

At his press conference Nov. 12, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the status of French officials remained as it was Nov. 11, and that it depended largely on further developments in the situation overseas.

No official word had yet been received as to the treatment accorded American diplomats and consular officials who were in the unoccupied zone when German troops took over.

Franco Reply To Roosevelt 'Satisfactory'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he had received a very satisfactory reply from Gen. Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish State, to his message assuring Spain that the American expedition to North Africa was in no way directed against Spanish territory.

The President, talking at his press conference, gave no details of the Franco reply and said also he had no information whether the Bey of Tunis had answered his message requesting permission to send troops across French Tunisia.

In his message to Franco at the outset of the North African campaign, the Chief Executive not only assured the general that the invasion was in no shape, manner or form directed against the Government or people of Spain, but expressed the belief that the Spanish Government and people "wish to maintain neutrality and to remain outside the war."

[Advices from reliable European sources said today that Spanish foreign policy, hitched to a program of pro-Axis nonbelligerency when Hitler was winning victory after victory, has veered suddenly toward strict neutrality as a result of the startling developments of the past week.]

President Carmona of Portugal has expressed "sincere appreciation" of President Roosevelt's assurances that American troops in North Africa have no designs on Portuguese territory.

In a message released by the White House last night, General Carmona said he wished to lose no time in thanking Mr. Roosevelt for the "friendly tenor and spirit" of his assurances, which he termed "another proof of the unalterable and confident friendship existing between our two nations."

Argentine Message

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 13 (AP)—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú Nov. 12 expressed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull Argentina's solidarity with the United States' operations in North Africa, ending an official silence on the campaign.

The Foreign Minister's message to Mr. Hull aroused particular interest because Argentina and Chile are the only South American nations not having broken relations with the Axis.

President Rios of Chile previously had cabled President Roosevelt expressing approval of the African action.

Mr. Ruiz Guiñazú's message said that the Argentine people watch "with solidarity and interest the efforts made by the great and friendly nation in safeguarding the security of the Americas." It also reiterated faith in the "high continental ideals" of the United States.

Martinique Status

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Martinique and other French possessions in the Western Hemisphere will be left in French hands so long as this Government is satisfied no pro-Axis activities are being carried out there, competent congressional sources said today.

Although the State Department has given no indication of its attitude on this question since American troops moved into French North Africa, informed legislators said they believed no change was planned in the status of the Caribbean Islands. Any move to take over control there, it was said, would necessitate garrisoning by American troops which might be used to greater advantage elsewhere.

The State Department expressed its attitude on the French possessions several months ago—an attitude said to remain unchanged at this time—when it said:

"In its relations with the local French authorities in French territories, the United States has been and will continue to be governed by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavor to protect their territories from domination and control by the common enemy."

No Changes Seen

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 13 (AP)—Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy Commissioner at Martinique, will continue dealing directly with the United States despite the American action in North Africa, it is believed here.

Admiral Robert concluded an agreement last spring with Vice-Admiral John E. Hoover, Commander of the Tenth Naval District, including demilitarization of the French aircraft carrier Bearn and two cruisers at Fort de France.

[The Rome Radio said Americans had landed on Martinique and Guadeloupe, in the West Indies, and in French Guiana.

There have been no Allied reports of such landings and the Rome Radio report appeared to be an attempt to justify the Axis moves into Unoccupied France and Corsica.]

Spanish Rulers Veer Toward Hitler

MADRID, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Office authorized the foreign press to issue a denial of an dispatch published abroad under Madrid dateline saying that the German Ambassador had given Generalissimo Francisco Franco assurances that Spanish neutrality would be respected.

[The United States and Great Britain both gave Spain and Portugal assurances that their territories in North Africa would be respected. These assurances were simultaneous with the opening of the North African front last week end.

There has been no such word of German assurances to Spain and Spanish-Nazi relations have not been clarified since the AEF landed in French North Africa.]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The Spanish Government appears from its official radiocasts to be leaning toward increased collaboration with the Nazis as German troops take up their stations along the Pyrenees frontier.

After three days during which the North African issue was carefully avoided on the Spanish Radio, the first sign of this new trend appeared Nov. 10 when Valladolid Radio, in a domestic network broadcast, followed the Nazi propaganda line in commenting on the American invasion:

"... Thus does the United States return the good services France rendered her during the last war. Never in the whole course of the war has there been such an extraordinary example of cold calculation. ... Contrary to Yankee beliefs, there occupation of North Africa was no surprise to Hitler. ... The Axis General Staff as always has its plans scrupulously worked, and at the right time Roosevelt will learn the answer of Europe's defenders."

Reverses Position

In an earlier radiocast, Valladolid had expressed its satisfaction with the Anglo-American guarantees to Spain.

[According to the Associated Press, advices reaching New York from reliable European sources indicate that Spanish foreign policy has veered suddenly from pro-Axis nonbelligerency toward strict neutrality. The sources, whose identity cannot be divulged, assert that Generalissimo Francisco Franco apparently has experienced an overnight change of heart as a result of the United Nations operations in North Africa and is trying desperately to hold his nation to a middle-of-the-road course.]

The following day the Barcelona Radio broadcast a long diatribe against Joseph Stalin and Communism which included a statement that "Stalin, believing himself lost, might seek an agreement with Germany in order to save something for himself." The San Sebastian station cited Wilhelmstrasse sources in justification of the Nazi movement into France.

Old Story Repeated

A number of Axis radiocasts also suggest that Spanish-Nazi military collaboration is in the making. On Nov. 10 Rome implied, in a commentary beamed to Latin America, that a trap was being prepared for the American forces. Yesterday Tokyo reported from German sources that Spain and Portugal are in serious danger of being invaded by the United Nations—a statement similar to those which preceded the invasion of Poland, Norway and other nations by the Germans.

Vichy said Nov. 12 that the head of the Falange in Spain had appointed Fernando Maria Castilla as National Director of the Falange for Italian and German relations. Maria Castilla is the author of a book which stresses "Spain's vital and historical interests in North Africa."

Meanwhile, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, continued his campaign to bring about suspicion of the Franco Government in United Nations quarters. The Nazi-operated "Workers' Challenge" station, which pretends to be a secret revolutionary radio located in England, attacked Prime Minister Winston Churchill for giving a guarantee of neutrality to Spain, adding, "and don't forget, mates, that Spanish divisions are fighting for Hitler in Soviet Russia."

Berlin Version

Berlin Radio told France on Nov. 11 that the news of the entry of German troops into unoccupied French territory was broken to the Spanish people in a special edition of Arriba, organ of the Falange. The event was said to have been "eagerly discussed," and the attitude of Gen. Henri Giraud "condemned." Said Berlin, "The police have strict orders not to allow any demonstrations, no matter from which quarter they come. It is officially stated that calm and order are guaranteed for the whole of Spain, more so as hundreds of Communist agitators have been arrested recently."

A Berlin radiocast to Turkey on Nov. 12 tied up the Communist scare in Spain to "the foreign embassies," reviving old German allegations that "the British Embassy was instrumental in the bringing in of Communist documents through its couriers."

A Berlin transocean radiocast Nov. 12, datelined Madrid, would have Americans believe that the German occupation of all of France "has relieved the tension existing in Spain and ... at the same time increased interest in events in North Africa. ... People in Spain expect the Allies to be in a rather tight corner soon, necessitating further desperate measures and rendering the [Anglo-American] guarantee illusive."

The radiocasts were all monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

Fuel Shortage Curbs Spanish Cargo Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 13

Lack of fuel oil and scarcity of coal coupled with insufficient United States vessels are adversely affecting shipping services to Spain, according to the Department of Commerce.

Most vessels now operating need repairs but will be kept in service until they break down. Approximate schedules only are maintained.

Turkey Rejoices at News Of United Nations Victories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 13—Events in the Mediterranean and the smashing of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army in Egypt have had an electrifying effect on Turkish public opinion, and when the news was announced that United States forces had landed in North Africa, the people in Istanbul gave themselves up to open rejoicing.

This feeling of optimism and confidence following the United Nations victories in North Africa is very different from the feeling of apprehension and nervousness which followed President Inonu's speech at the opening of the National Assembly.

At that time, President Inonu warned the Turkish people, "war is nearer Turkey than at any time since the beginning of the war" and he dealt with the economic difficulties facing the country.

The tremendous victories of the United Nations have roused Turkish sentiments and fully justified President Inonu's continued loyalty to the cause of the United Nations and new spirit spread abroad in this country.

Undoubtedly, Turkey faces a difficult winter.

The Government is expected to introduce severe measures against speculators and profiteers, and stricter ration of foodstuffs can be expected, but, as Premier Sukru Saracoglu stated in his current speech to the National Assembly, present economic difficulties now facing Turkey are due not only to speculation but are due mostly to the fact that this country finds itself in the center of the war zone and thus cut off from many former sources of supply.

The Premier also declared that Turkey must increase its production, and laws aimed to increase the natural resources of the nation are expected. Undoubtedly one of the main reasons for this country's economic difficulties is the fact that Turkey is maintaining an army of nearly 1,000,000 men under arms and that the feeding and maintenance of such a large force has proved a severe drain on Turkey's limited resources.

However, the Government in Ankara faces the future with confidence, especially as both Britain and the United States have agreed to supply more wheat to the country and wheat is being shipped here from Argentina.

French News Agency Backs Action of U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Vichy news agency in the United States, Teleradio, formerly Havas, informed the State Department last Sunday that its entire staff was in sympathy with American occupation of French North Africa, it was announced Nov. 11.

A telegram signed by General Manager G. Fritsch-Estrangin said:

"Today when the heart of every Frenchman bleeds at the thought of some Frenchmen fighting Americans, I take the liberty to state that the staff of Teleradio in the United States of America forms the warmest wishes that your splendid troops will succeed with the minimum of bloodshed in this essential move for our liberation from the Nazi yoke and will be greeted by the entire North African and French population. The appeal of our respected military leader General Giraud seems to us a symbol in this crucial hour."

Staff members who signed the telegram were Andrew Peron, Juan and Henriette de Arrieta, Albert Rocchia, Rene Fernier, Max Vetensky, Henry Sweinhart and Henri Villieras.

Henderson Says Coffee Is Not so Important

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson, in a vigorous defense of commodity rationing, declared yesterday the United States needed troops in North Africa far more than it needed coffee or sugar at home.

Asked if the coffee ration of one cup a day might be increased should additional shipping become available, he shrugged and retorted: "If more ships turn up, I wouldn't be surprised if we put more men in Africa."

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Axis-Japan Flight Warning to Allies

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of his African predicament, Mussolini can point to one new feather in his cap. Two Italian airplanes, duplicating Marco Polo, have reached Japanese-occupied China and Tokyo by way of Central Asia. For the last few weeks this feat has been played up in Axis capitals as evidence of the impending establishment of a regular air line between European and Asiatic Axis partners.

In absence of permanent refueling stations en route, this is a gross exaggeration, but the fact that the flight could be accomplished is significant of political conditions in Central Asia and the Middle East. It was made possible only by the spider web of intrigues which German, Japanese, and Italian agents have spread patiently all over the immense landlocked realm from Afghanistan to Tibet and from Iran to Sinkiang.

The air distance from German advance positions in Southern Russia to Japanese-held areas in China is about the same as that between San Francisco and Samoa. Under normal conditions, even the most powerful long-range bomber could not be dispatched over such distances in nonstop flights. To reach Japanese advance positions in China by air, the Italian aviators needed at least one steppingstone.

Nonstop Flight

A nonstop flight from the Crimea to Afghanistan by way of Iran is technically possible. Detection, much less interception, on enemy aircraft flying at night and at high altitude across a country as vast and rugged as Iran would be difficult under present conditions. Before the war, the Germans alone had the right to operate an air line over Iranian territory. They carefully charted the terrain. In June, 1939, three months before Hitler's invasion of Poland, the Nazis started to operate a regular air line from Berlin to Bangkok. Despite the official expulsion or all German citizens from Iran, Nazi intelligence officers are reported to be operating among Bakhtiari tribes which were aligned against Britain in World War I. From them the Italians could receive weather reports and other important information.

Afghanistan, steppingstone on such a route, also sent home about 100 Germans and Italians, but the Japanese still seem to enjoy the protection of the ruling Amir. Not much more than a year ago, it was announced that a number of Japanese engineers chosen by the Home Ministry in Tokyo had arrived in the capital, Kabul, on invitation to the Afghan Government to assist in road construction and other public works. The small Afghan air force was composed largely of Italian machines.

In November, 1938, the Government decided to build airports in Herat, Kandahar, Muzarisharif, and Jelahabad. In the Capital City of Kabul and in Herat, terminal of a spur line of the Soviet railroads, Axis planes could hardly alight unnoticed. Kandahar is close to the Indian border. At the two other points, however, Axsi air operations might be possible. There are many valleys and plateaus in Afghanistan to which visitors from western Europe and the United States never have had access.

Axis Agents

The Axis has influential and able agents in Central Asia—exiled Indian princes related to the Afghan Royal Family, fugitive chieftains from Soviet Turkestan, and scores of German officers trained by General von Niedermayer, who in 1917-18, as the Kaiser's special envoy to the Amir, maneuvered the tribesmen into the Third Afghan War. These Germans speak Afghan dialects and share the hardships of the natives.

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation, which in the days of the Stalin-Hitler pact operated a Turkestan-China air line on a pool basis with the Russians, has prospected the remote border province of Afghanistan and Sinkiang. Hiding behind their missionaries, Italian agents and prospectors had wormed their way into Chinese Turkestan and Tibet even before World War I. As late as December, 1938, the British authorized an expedition of Nazi Elite Guards into Tibet and gave them facilities en route. Under the direction of S. S. Commander Ernst Schäfer, these Nazi "specialists" visited numerous remote monasteries and spent much time in geographical and climatic explorations. Their main purpose allegedly was investigation into the origins of the Aryan race. They managed to return to Germany shortly before the outbreak of the war.

The Axis thus had ample opportunity to study and even to organize an emergency route to Japanese-held areas in China by way of Afghanistan, Sinkiang, or Tibet, where neither Cungking nor Moscow, neither the Viceroy in New Delhi nor even native rulers, is in full control.

Hazardous Flying

Although this terrain includes some of the highest mountain ranges of the world and presents hazardous flying problems, it is a possible flight route, as has been proved by the air line which the Russians operate from Soviet Turkestan into China over a similar area. In April, 1938, an officer of the Japanese air force reached Tokyo from Berlin in 59 hours with five intermediary stops. This record flight was but one of many experimental operations.

The main handicap in remote areas of Central Asia is the absence of refueling stations. The Soviet-China air line became fully practical only after Russian geologists had discovered adequate oil deposits in Sinkiang. Unless Axis "explorers" have found oil in places where they could establish a secret refining plant, transcontinental flights from Axis Europe to Japanese-held China would necessitate the building up of fuel reserves carried over thousands of miles of Allied territory across torrid deserts and sky-high mountains. An undertaking of this kind even in complacent prewar days could hardly have been carried out by land without arousing either the suspicion of the British in India or that of the ever-vigilant Russians, who for the last 10 years have exercised an informal protectorate over Sinkiang and whose influence is reported to be predominant in Kabul. Only by air across China could the Axis have shipped limited supplies of aviation oil to secret landing points in Tibet or elsewhere in Central Asia.

The spectacular stunt of Mussolini's pilots shows the necessity of close co-operation between United Nations forces in India and China. One well-equipped Axis airport in the secret recesses of Central Asia might upset the balance of air power in the Pacific.

Nazi High-Flying Plane Has Small Bomb Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Nov. 13

Brief but more complete details of the German substratosphere bombers which raided Great Britain in daylight in September disclose that the plane, a Junkers Ju86P2, carries a bomb load of only 250 kilograms, or 550 pounds, according to the Aeroplane Spotter.

First seen by the British spotting services at levels of 40,000 feet and upward, the Ju86P2 is a converted experimental version of the Ju86, a 10-passenger monoplane of about the same size as the American Lockheed 10, powered with two Junkers Jumo 1,000 - horsepower diesel engines.

The new stratosphere plane is in two versions — reconnaissance and bomber. It is reported to have a sealed pilots' cabin which is estimated to be kept at a pressure equal to 15,000 feet when the plane itself is at its estimated service ceiling of about 45,000 feet—8½ miles.

Launching Honors Marines

Associated Press

New Transport Slaps the Waves

On the 167th anniversary of the founding of the United States Marine Corps it was fitting that the event should be marked by the broadside launching at the Consolidated Steel Corporation Yard in Long Beach, Calif., of the Naval Transport named after the late Maj. Gen. Logan Feland whose widow was the vessel's sponsor.

Nazi Sabotage Plans in U. S. Read at Trial

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A statement revealing new details of the abortive attempt of eight Nazi agent to cripple American war plants and disclosing that the German Government had planned to send more saboteurs to this country was read to a Federal Court Jury yesterday.

The statement was made by Hans Haupt to F. B. I. agents last July 2 and was introduced over defense protests into evidence at his trial with five others on charges of treason.

The document contained information that Hans Haupt had obtained from his son, Herbert, one of the eight saboteurs who were smuggled into the United States by U-boats last June in an invasion that ended with the execution of young Haupt and five henchmen and prison terms for the other two plotters. Hans was quoted as saying:

That Hitler's government intended to "send more saboteurs by means of submarines if the first eight men arrived here safely. . . ."

That all the defendants had full knowledge of Herbert's plans to blow up war factories.

That Herbert had about $15,000 and that he was to use some of the money "to pay people he hired to do sabotage work."

That the saboteurs' funds ($170,000, mostly in $50 bills) were to be changed into bills of smaller denominations by an unnamed New York banker who "works with the German Government hand-in-hand."

The statement brought to a climax the Government's prosecution of the case against six German-Americans accused of harboring and assisting Herbert Haupt after he returned to Chicago from the Reich last June 19. The defendants are Herbert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Haupt; his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling; and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wergin.

After court adjourned, District Attorney J. Albert Woll said that the Government would rest its case.

Treason Trial

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Federal Bureau of Investigation agent testified in Federal Court yesterday that Anthony Cramer, on trial on charges of treason, had admitted to F. B. I. agents that he had made false statements to protect one of the eight Nazi saboteurs who landed in this country last June.

Mr. Cramer is accused of having assisted Werner Thiel and Edward J. Kerling after they landed in the United States from a U-boat. Both Thiel and Kerling were among the six saboteurs executed in Washington after trial.

The F. B. I. agent, John G. Willis, testified that Mr. Cramer had first told Government agents that the man he had met at a restaurant June 23 was a "William Thomas." Later, Mr. Willis said, Mr. Cramer admitted that "Thomas" was Thiel, but insisted the latter had not been out of the United States since 1929.

Mr. Willis said on the stand that money found in Mr. Cramer's safe deposit box was first claimed as his own by Mr. Cramer. Then, the F. B. I. man said, Mr. Cramer admitted that he was trying to protect Thiel and acknowledged that the money had been given him in a money belt by Thiel.

Mr. Willis testified that Mr. Cramer then said that Thiel had given him the money in a restaurant in June and had told him to keep between $100 and $200 at home.

Previous testimony was to the effect that each saboteur had been given a money belt before landing in this country.

Political Control of Japan Tightened by Totalitarians

What lies behind the establishment by Japan of a new Ministry for East Asia? And what are conditions like inside Japan itself?

Selden Menefee, who has access to Japanese propaganda reports and other sources of information in the Far East, expresses the opinion that the Nipponese military clique is seeking to impose a more rigid totalitarianism on the Japanese people and on the occupied territories.

Hitherto undisclosed facts about the Japanese home front are made known in the following article.

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent installation of the Greater East Asia Ministry almost completely overshadowed some highly significant trends toward a more rigid totalitarianism within Japan.

The first of these is the complete reorganization of the Government of Japan, the draft plan for which was approved along with the plan for the Greater East Asia Ministry. This shake-up has two apparent purposes: to simplify the government bureaucracy and put it more directly under the control of the military clique; and to squeeze out of domestic government bureaus about 100,000 officials and employees who are needed to govern "Greater East Asia" for Japan. It is too early to predict all the effects of this major government upheaval, but it is certain that increased centralization of power is its primary aim.

Second the control exercised by the fascistic Imperial Rule Assistance Association over every sector of Japanese political and social life is becoming increasingly strict as the war drags on. At the same time, the Government is making every effort to render this control more palatable by "social work" and propaganda devices designed to rally public support.

The I. R. A. A. is an extra-governmental body formed two years ago to replace all the old political parties. It failed to make a clean sweep of the general elections last April. But it has now extended its councils down to the smallest villages and city neighborhoods, according to recent radiocasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and made available by the Office of War Information in Washington.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, an offspring of the I. R. A. A. which was born after last spring's elections, has as its aim the complete control of Japanese political life. It is probable that only candidates backed by this body will be allowed to run for office in the future.

The latest function assumed by the I. R. A. A. is the "examination" of all legislation to be submitted to the Diet at its forthcoming session. The I. R. A. A. will "act as a wartime Diet," which phrase suggests that "independent" members of the Diet will have little voice in its proceedings. "The society," said Tokyo Radio, "will cooperate in all respects with the Government's requests. . . . President Nohuyihi Abe [of the I. R. A. A.] is to meet regularly with Premier Hideki Tojo and carry on talks with him."

The I. R. A. A. will also supervise a nation-wide civilian training course, the purpose of which is to "create nationalism among the people. . . . Schools, factories and other agencies will be included in the training program."

Later in October the I. R. A. A. announced a reorganization of its economic councils. Formerly the nation was divided into nine regions, each with its I. R. A. A. economic council. The new divisions are to conform to "the municipal prefecture and prefectural block councils of the Ministry of Home Affairs." The reason given was a looseness in the control of "illegal profits, and profits which should be reported."

A stated aim of the I. R. A. A. is to hear the grievances and answer the questions of the people, thus providing a channel of communication [but not of control] extending upward to the higher I. R. A. A. councils and thence to the Government itself. The Association made one of its few gestures in this direction on Oct. 22, when it opened its first "window for the voice of the people" in Tokyo. Inspite of much publicity, however, on the first day of operation the Tokyo Radio reported that only 11 queries had been received, most of them on "health and nutrition problems." This would indicate a popular attitude of indifference or timidity toward the I. R. A. A. effort to build up good will.

A campaign to popularize Premier Tojo as a "man of the people" is also under way. The Tokyo Asahi described how he "talks with people on his morning rides or discusses with them their sorrows and anxieties." This moves his subjects to shed tears of gratitude, according to Tokyo commentators.

The "social work" approach of the Japanese Government is exemplified by its program for obtaining workers for the coal mines. The plan includes not only the freezing of manpower and drafting of additional men, but also raising wages, distributing the "necessities of life," and providing amusements for the workers.

People's banks have been instituted by the Government throughout Japan, with the apparent aim of supplanting the pawnbrokers who have heretofore played an important part in Japanese life. These banks lend up to 2,000 yen to private individuals at eight per cent interest. So far about 45,000,000 yen have been placed on loan through this channel.

These and many other signs point to an increased paternalism on the part of the Japanese Government. This trend is in turn exploited to the fullest by the domestic propagandists in order to compensate for the increasing rigidity of control by the Government and the I. R. A. A.

Circuses as well as bread are being used by the Tojo regime to consolidate its support. A huge public show was made of the annual Yasukuni Shrine Festival, from Oct. 14 to 21, when 15,021 soldiers killed in battle were honored. About 30,000 relatives of the fallen were brought to Tokyo on special trains, without charge, for the occasion.

Another much-emphasized holiday is "Imperial Rescript Day," the eighth of each month, when the attack on Pearl Harbor and the beginning of the war are celebrated.

In this connection, a major festival is planned for the first anniversary of the war. A full week of nation-wide ceremonies will start on Dec. 5. The first three days "will be devoted to reflection on the past year's achievements," and the last three days to "a renewal of our determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion."

Great fanfare also accompanied the installation of the Greater East Asia Ministry on Nov. 1. Behind the pomp and ceremony, however, Government analysts in Washington discerned signs of dissension within the ruling group over this far-reaching step.

The first announcement of the Ministry was made on Sept. 1, and it was implied that Cabinet and Privy Council approval would be a matter of simple routine. Tokyo Radio predicted several times that the Ministry would be functioning by Oct. 1. Cabinet approval was given on Sept. 20.

But Privy Council approval of the Ministry was witheld for five ull weeks. It is clear from the radio reports that the Privy Councillors were determined not to be hurried into action. They appointed their own "examination committee" and called upon high cabinet officials to explain every detail of the Ministry and the Government reorganization that was to accompany it. Premier Tojo himself was called in to speak on conditions in the occupied areas.

The Privy Council gave its approval to the project on Oct. 28, but only after a final seven-hour session in the Imperial Palace, with the Emperor himself in attendance. Even then some of the Councilors must have expressed opposition to certain aspects of the program, for Premier Tojo and other officials were said to have "made replies and expressed their views." The Council's approval was not unanimous; it was passed only by "a majority."

In any case, the military group which Premier Tojo represents won out; there seems little doubt that the new set-up will have a profound effect on life in Japan as well as throughout Occupied Asia.

Smuts Sees Victory Possible In '44 If Offensive Is Pressed

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The smashing Allied cleanup in North Africa already has brought needed relief to Russia, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, said in a press conference today, adding that there now was a possibility of ending the war in 1944.

He said "very wonderful changes, the greatest of the last three years, much more spectacular than I expected," have taken place since the beginning of the double-barrelled British and American offensive in North Africa.

"There has been a vast change in our favor," he declared.

He said he expected that 1943 would be "the great offensive year" for the Allies, and that if the Allied offensives could be pressed, the war might end in 1944.

The Germans already have been forced to divert some of their forces from the Russian Front to the West, Marshal Smuts said.

"We see at once a slackening in the attack on Russia. There are reports of a great switch-over of the airforce, infantry and armored units from the Russian front, in order to meet this potent new menace.

"It becomes probably the best way of helping Russia. The North African campaign might prove more effective, in that respect, than any northern assault the Allies might have undertaken, not only because it has taken some pressure off Russia, but because it opens a better avenue to the Far East, especially India, Burma and China.

"The death blows may yet be started from China," he said. "China is going to play a great part in this war, as far as the Orient is concerned."

The Field Marshal said there has been no suggestion that he participate in efforts to settle the problem of India.

"To my mind, the Indian question should remain an Indian question. The Indians must make peace among themselves, and develop their own Constitution."

The talk that Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian leader, is a "fifth columnist" is "sheer nonsense," Marshal Smuts said. "He is one of the great men of the world, dominated by high spiritual ideals. Whether they are always practical is the question."

Asked if he thought the Nazis might enter Spain and Portugal, Marshal Smuts said, "The Germans have made many blunders. They are capable of this one, too."

Nazis Have Met Their Marne, Pershing Tells Old Comrades

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing, leader of the U. S. Armies in France in 1917, said yesterday that "the Axis has mets its Marne" and invited his former French comrades-in-arms to join the ranks of the Allies so they "will once more be free."

General Pershing, who now holds the rank of General of the Armies, appeared Wednesday with President Roosevelt at the Armistice Day ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

He expressed himself to the French people through the medium of a letter written to Mr. Roosevelt.

The text of General Pershing's letter follows:

Yesterday I was privileged to stand by your side at Arlington before the Tomb of an American Soldier of 1918 who gave his life to arrest the course of German barbarism. I tried to imagine what his response would be to your promise that the enemy which he confronted again will be beaten and the dream of a better world for which he died surely will be realized. As you spoke, 24 years semed to roll back, with the consequence that as his commander-in-chief I dare attempt in all humility to say to you today the words which he can not say.

I am certain with you that our enemies who have visited all the horrors of a new war on the civilized world face final, inevitable defeat, that the high-water mark of their conquest has been reached and that they are in recession. I am positive with you that the peoples whom they brutalized and the territories which they ravaged will, in the days not long ahead, be liberated. I am convinced with you that the civilization which Germany and its Allies have attempted to turn back will be rebuilt, with fearless realism and without sophistry, on a more solid basis which does not contain this time the seeds of a new catacylsm.

Over the last week end our troops, side by side with the fighting men of Britain and of France, took the first great step toward the total liberation of French soil and the soil of all the unconquered peoples. Patriotic Frenchmen will know that our presence in North Africa is the promise of their freedom—whether they are in German prisons, on the slave gangs of the German factories, or in the vast concentration camp which the Germany has made of France.

My former comrades-in-arms will believe me when I tell them that the Axis has met its Marne, and that if they listen closely they will hear the tramp of marching men who not so long from now will be swinging along the Champs-Elysses on their way past Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Verdun to victory at Berlin. They will heed, I am certain, my invitation to form their battalions and join our ranks, so that the hills and the valleys of the Patrie which I know and love so well, will once more be free.

Mr. President, in concluding, may I recall that the comrades of the boy whom we honored yesterday lie in rows of many thousands in the American cemeteries of France; I, their former commander, shall not be satisfied until the desecration to which they are now subjected is ended by the joint efforts of the United Nations, and they can sleep in peace.

With high esteem and sincere regard, believe me,

Faithfully yours,
John J. Pershing.

Failure of Majority to Vote Retains Sales Tax in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Although Illinois voters, in vain, by a partial vote of three-to-one in the election last Tuesday, favor removal of the state 2 per cent sales tax from food, the tax will not be removed.

This is not, as it might seem, a defiance of the will of the people, or a breakdown of the democratic system. It is actually the working of the democratic system in a very extreme degree.

The peculiar situation is due simply to the fact that Illinois law says, by way of applying the democratic principle in a manner intended to avoid minority rule, that such a proposal on the ballot to be effective must receive not just a majority of the votes cast on the point at issue, but a majority of all the votes cast in the election. And although those who voted on this proposal favored it three to one, there were not enough of them who did vote to make that favorable vote a majority of those cast in the election.

Gov. Dwight Green was elected on a platform, one plank of which was removal of the sales tax from food. He found, though, that he couldn't accomplished this just by telling the Legislature it should be done. He found that the sales tax is in the State Constitution, and nothing can be changed in, or removed from, the Constitution without the prescribed approval of the people.

Here, declare those many persons and organizations which strive so hard to get folks out to exercise their right to vote, is a good example of what happens when people don't vote. True, a normal number of them went to the polls, but they didn't do a complete job of it.

Those who did not bother to vote on this proposal—which in some districts was on the large ballot, and in some on a separate ballot—can blame themselves now, it is pointed out, when they find that they must continue, against their wishes and against those of apparently a large majority of the people of the State, to pay out an extra two cents for every dollar or majority fraction thereof they spend for food.

Exclusive Males 'Sacrifice' for War —First Women Get Into Chicago Club

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A venerable tradition of the exclusive Chicago Club—barring women at the doors—was thrown to the winds yesterday to meet a war emergency.

The transformation was accomplished amid red faces and stammering among the males about the place, for years a fashionable Michigan Avenue retreat for prominent Chicagoans.

The men who arranged for a meeting of trustees of the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., war-established organization to improve the nation's diet, either didn't realize or failed to notify the Chicago Club management that two women would attend—Dr. Icie M. Hoobler, of the Children's Fund of Michigan, and Dr. Lydia J. Roberts, of the University of Chicago.

To make matters worse, the two were joined by women newspaper reporters and photographers from two Chicago dailies, sent to cover the meeting.

The feminine delegation was herded into a corner in the entrance while employees and management held a hurried and confused conference. Then an emergency session of the House committee was called.

Finally, the males came outside, their faces scarlet but smiling. The shiny doors opened and the women were escorted to the Foundation meeting room on the second floor.

38 N. Y. Motorists Lose Extra 'Gas'

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced yesterday that 38 motorists, whom investigators spotted at near-by horse-race tracks and at three New York football fields, had been required to surrender their "B" and "C" books for using supplemental gasoline-ration coupons illegally.

Francis Currie, chief attorney in the OPA's New York office, said that among the motorists was a physician who said that "professional duties" took him to the Empire City Race Track.

Mr. Currie said that 64 other passenger-car owners had been directed to appear at suspension hearings to determine whether they used gasoline rations illegally.

Among the 25 to 30 women drivers already questioned was one woman who was seen at two race tracks and who explained that a "B" book had been issued to her on a doctor's certificate.

The physician explained that he had a patient, a former race-track employee, who visited the track. As a result, the doctor said, he went to look after him. The physician admitted that he had gone to the Empire City and Jamaica tracks "four or five times."

India's War Aid Told by Jurist

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—Sir Zafrulla Khan, Judge of the Federal Court of India, and Begum Shah Nawaz, only feminine member of the National Defense Council of India, arrived yesterday afternoon by plane, en route to the Pacific Relations Conference in Quebec.

"India has been in this war from the beginning, and will be right through to the end," Sir Khan, former Minister of War in his country, declared.

"India has made big strides in preparing for her defense, not only by increasing her army but in the production of war materials," he added.

Begum Nawza, a colorful figure in native Indian dress, added, "I can state with all certainty that India is prepared to fight when called up to do so."

Begum Nawza will pause in New York to participate in the New York Herald Tribune Forum, from Nov. 15 to 18, before proceeding to the Canadian conference, scheduled Dec. 4 to 14.

Psalm Brings Peace To Navy Secretary

By the Associated Press

McKeesport, Pa., Nov. 13

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was so worried over the safety of the United States troops being convoyed to North Africa that he could hardly sleep for several nights.

Mr. Knox told an American Legion audience last night that finally his wife "read him to sleep"—reading from a Bible he had carried through World War I.

The Secretary said he dozed off with the words of the 23rd Psalm echoing in his ears:

"The Lord is my shepherd: I shall not want."

Yale Professor Heads Pennsylvania League

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Dr. O. Glenn Saxon, professor of economics at Yale University since 1931, was elected president of the Pennsylvania Economic League at a meeting of the board of directors Nov. 12.

Methodist Group Urges the President To Clarify Scope of Atlantic Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., — Although President Roosevelt has said implicitly that the "Atlantic Charter" applies to all peoples, the Commission on World Peace of The Methodist Church has moved to ask the President that the charter be "implemented" to quiet "apprehensiveness" of Eastern lands as to its full application to them.

The Commission, meeting here recently, in a resolution expressed gratitude for the charter and for the President's more recent broadening of its scope in so far as his own intentions about it are concerned, but indicated that a more concrete implementation of these views, embodied in the charter itself, is needful.

"There are indications," the resolution said, "that Eastern lands are apprehensive as to the application of the Atlantic Charter to them and we urged its implementation into a World Charter that all people in all lands will feel sure of their inclusion with crystal clarity and absolute certainty."

The Commission also asked abrogation of immigration laws excluding citizens of the China Republic, and the placing of Chinese on a quota basis similar to that for Europeans. The Government was commended in other resolutions for relinquishment of extra territorial rights in China and its efforts "to secure for Negroes the same opportunity to serve the nation as is accorded other citizens."

Meanwhile the Commission, representing a church group which officially and as a whole vigorously protested Administration policies dealing with the war question before Pearl Harbor, is preparing an educational program in each State on the question of postwar reconstruction, under the direction of Bishop Paul B. Kern, of Nashville, Tenn.

Rights of Landlord On Rent Defined

By the Associated Press

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 13

Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick disclaiming jurisdiction, today dismissed a suit in District Court here which challenged the validity of the rent control provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act.

In a written opinion Judge Slick pointed out that the act set up an Emergency Court of Appeals to hear rent control disputes and specifically states that no other court shall have jurisdiction. He gave the plaintiff, Edwin C. Diefenbaugh, permission to take his case before the Emergency Court or the Supreme Court.

Mr. Diefenbaugh sought to require payment of $25 a month by South Bend tenants, under terms of a lease signed last February, instead of the ceiling rent of $20 fixed under the Control Act.

Izac Wins in California By Margin of 777 Votes

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—Ed V. Izac, Democratic Representative, was re-elected on the basis of the official canvass of San Diego's general election vote last night.

The official vote in the Twenty-third Congressional District gave Mr. Izac 42,864 votes to 42,087 for James B. Abbey, his Republican opponent, a margin of 777.

This made California's congressional delegation stand at 12 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Its previous status was 11 Democrats and nine Republicans. Three more seats were added by population changes.

Bust of Hugh Johnson At Military Academy

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—A bust of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was presented Nov. 12 to the United States Military Academy by the War Industries Board through its chairman, Bernard M. Baruch.

In a brief ceremony in the West Point library, Mr. Baruch praised General Johnson for "his great organizing genius." He reviewed Johnson's career from the Mexican campaign to his organization work in the NRA program.

The bust was accepted for the Military Academy by Col. R. C. F. Goetz, post executive officer.

Hugh Johnson was graduated from the Academy in 1903.

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Away Down in Georgia

Terhune

A Restful Scene on Attractive Sea Island

Tennis on the Cloister's battery of fast courts is a leading sport on the island where bowling-on-the-green, archery, badminton, miniature golf and croquet, also, afford amusement on the Cloister grounds.

Sea Island One of Georgia's Beauty Spots

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEA ISLAND, Ga. — Winter vacationists seeking a moderately mild climate at a spot where a full quota of recreational facilities are available will find Sea Island, Georgia, facing the open Atlantic, a delightful change.

Located on St. Simons Island, and separated from the rest of the Island by low-lying marshes and the Black Banks River, Sea Island is the only one of the "Golden Isles of Gaule" (pronounced Wallie) open to paying guests. The other islands—Sapelo, Cumberland, Jekyl, St. Catherines and Ossabaw—are all private estates, their native beauty and excellent vacation facilities available only to the favored few invited by their wealthy owners.

Also, St. Simons Island is the only one of the group connected with the mainland by road—a fine causeway built a few years ago. On these isles Spanish monks, Scotch highlanders, French Huguenots, English gentry, Colonial rice and cotton planters, African slaves and now twentieth-century Americans, have found life good.

All accommodations at Sea Island, including recreational facilities, are controlled by the Sea Island Company. The Mediterranean style Cloister Hotel, catering to a restricted clientele, is operated on the American plan, and all sports and social activities stem from here. For those who wish to stay longer, the Cloister Apartments, located just opposite the hotel and overlooking the Black Banks River, is available. Also, there are almost 100 homes owned privately by the residence colony at Sea Island which are available through the Sea Island company at certain seasons of the year for a month or longer, during the absence of their owners. All rates advance from Dec. 1 to May 14.

Rich in History

Those interested in early Americana will find St. Simons rich in history dating back over four centuries. French Settlers had the privilege of here enjoying turkeys on their tables nearly half a century before the Colonists at Plymouth Rock on the first Thanksgiving Day. Here Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, with his small band of some 650, in July, 1742, in less than an hour defeated a vastly superior Spanish force in the famous Battle of Bloody Marsh.

One of the few really decisive battles in all history; that fateful hour's fighting determined that the language, customs and subsequent Colonists of at least the Southern half of the United States should be English and Protestant. From here, Fanny Kemble, the celebrated 19th Century English actress, helped shape the destinies of the Nation when she wrote letters denouncing slavery that were later read into the records of Parliament in London in 1863; thereby helping to kill a pending loan from England to the Confederacy, which hastened the end of the Civil War.

It was from St. Simons that the timbers for the first ship built for the United States Navy—the Frigate Constitution, later renamed "Old Ironsides," were cut in 1794, and even to this day these timbers are in a good state of preservation. It was here that Charles and later John Wesley first preached Methodism in the new world, and the Wesley Oak under which they preached is a favorite landmark for visitors. The moss-hung Lanier Oak, under which Sidney Lanier is said to have sat and received the inspiration for his beautiful poem, "The Marshes of Glynn," is another point of historical interest. Not all of the Island's history, however, is so illustrious. There is the story of blackbeard and other pirates who sought refuge here when the going became too risky on the Spanish main.

One-Night Trip

Sea Island may be reached from Chicago and vicinity by taking the Big Four, the Pennsylvania, or the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Cincinnati, then changing to the Southern Railway via Atlanta to Brunswick, Georgia, where Cloister cars regularly meet guests at the railroad station and take them across the 12-mile causeway. The approximate distance from Chicago is 1,065 miles.

From New York, the Atlantic

Monitor Traveltalks

Coast Lines' streamliner, "Tamiami Champion" leaving at 3:25 p. m., arrives at Nahunta, Georgia, at 8:56 the next morning, where guests are met. Those traveling from the East via Seaboard Railway will be met by hotel cars at Thalmann, Ga. The distance from New York is about 975 miles.

Private yachts taking the Inland Waterway along the Atlantic Seaboard will find excellent dock facilities at the Sea Island Yacht Club. There is a well-marked landing field for private planes, and connections may be made from Jacksonville and Savannah by bus for those travelling over commercial airlines.

Bicycles prevail over other modes of transportation at Sea Island, and are used by many guests to go shell hunting along the more than five miles of beach. One of the best Sea Island tans may be obtained in this way. Horse-drawn surreys are a new and popular attraction. Drive-yourself-cars are available.

Fall is the most perfect season of the year for all activities; the days being warm and bright and the nights restful. Average October temperature is 70, November 65, December 60, with an annual average mean of 67 degrees. Annual rainfall averages 50 inches.

There are four excellent tennis courts, fishing, swimming in ocean or pool, skeet shooting, badminton, archery, and sand-sailboating available. Those who want less strenuous exercise will enjoy the miniature golf course, lawn bowls, croquet, and a well-equipped game room. An excellent 18-hole golf course is supplemented by 18 holes of putting greens. Many miles of marked bridle trails through palms, pines and 500 year-old moss hung liveoaks are a pleasant contrast to brisk gallops along the hard-packed beach and high dunes.

Reservations should be made at least a week in advance, either direct with the Sea Island Company, Sea Island, Ga., or through the Cloister New York Office, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, or through your local travel agent.

(Those wishing to know more of this particular section before taking a trip there will find the following books, available at most public libraries, to be illuminating: "The Golden Isles of Georgia"—Lovell; "Great Oaks"—Williams; "Slaves Songs of the Georgia Sea Islands"—Parrish, and "Georgia, Unfinished State"—Steed.)

WPB Widens Control Over Gas Heaters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The War Production Board reporting that many parts of the country face possible gas shortages this winter, broadened today its control over the delivery of natural and manufactured gas.

In general, the aim is to curb the installation of new gas-burning equipment in certain cases. Under previous orders, it banned deliveries of gas to nonresidential equipment installed after specified dates in some areas of the country.

This restriction is now extended to all the remaining sections of the country. Deliveries to nonresidential equipment installed after Nov. 30 in these areas will be banned, except with WPB approval.

(However, the prohibition will not apply to equipment installed to replace existing gas facilities.)

As for residential customers, previous orders declared that in certain areas delivery of gas to new gas heating equipment must not be made without permission if the equipment in question was designed to supply 50 per cent or more of the heating requirements of the premises.

The new order enlarges these areas to include portions of Arizona and New Mexico served by the El Paso Natural Gas Company and any utility receiving supplies from this company. Moreover, the order is broadened to ban the installation after Nov. 30 in these areas of any gas heating equipment, including small unit heaters supplying less than 50 per cent of the building's requirements.

"This action was taken because of the increasingly serious gas situation," said Herbert S. Marks, acting chief of the WPB's power branch.

Mr. Marks added that the gas situation in many areas "has become alarming," with the use of gas showing a great increase as compared with a year ago.

He said the revised WPB orders would help meet the situation. He called upon all domestic users of gas to practice the strictest economy in the operation of gas furnaces and heating appliances.

Shortage of Auto Mechanics Viewed As Threat to Millions of Vehicles

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (AP)—Millions of passenger automobiles, trucks and buses soon will be forced off the nation's highways, according to David E. Castles, president of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, unless immediate action is taken to check the growing shortage of automobile mechanics.

The shortage of men qualified to service and repair cars and trucks, Mr. Castles said today, threatens to become as serious a problem as lack of rubber.

"The rubber shortage," he added, "is, of course, a most serious one. We believe, however, that under the skillful administration of Rubber Director Jeffers this situation in time will improve, provided he gets the co-operation of the public in careful driving and thorough periodic tire inspections. But if immediate steps are not taken to check the present nation-wide shortage of automobile mechanics, much of Mr. Jeffers' good work will be nullified."

Mr. Castles said that many shops throughout the country now are experiencing such a loss of skilled mechanics that they are employing women and older men.

"These innovations," he said, "have been helpful but only to a very limited extent."

Something like 435,000 new cars and trucks frozen in dealers' stocks are about to go into their second winter.

"Recently the Government took steps to assure the proper preservation of these vehicles," Mr. castles said. "It seems only reasonable that the Government should take some equally drastic procedure to keep in operation the 20,000,000 passenger cars and 5,000,000 trucks that are necessary for all purposes in our present national situation.

Mr. Castles emphasized the importance of passenger cars, trucks and busses to the nation's wartime transportation needs and added:

"At this time, when no new cars or trucks are being made and cannot be until some time after the war, maintenance and repair work are especially imperative. More than one-fourth of all the cars in the country are nine years of age or over, and therefore in need of constant repair."

Preparedness-for-Peace Commission Setup by South Carolina Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A preparedness-for-peace commission, authorized by the 1942 General Assembly to recommend such postwar planning as "a peacetime economy," streamlining of state government and to propose "a sensible stable tax program which will permit a wider industrial expansion," has been appointed by Gov. R. M. Jeffries.

The group of appointees is headed by Governor-Elect Olin D. Johnston of Spartanburg. The law stipulated that the chief executive, a position Governor Jeffries will relinquish in January when he returns to the Senate, shall be chairman.

Others named by the Governor are:

Angus E. Bird, Columbia banker; Speaker of the House Sol Blatt, Barnwell; Edgar A. Brown, president pro tempore of the Senate, Barnwell; the Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Batesburg, president of the Congress for Democracy in South Carolina; John W. Crews, Columbia attorney, representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations; C. Norwood Hastie, Charleston, president of Organized Business, Inc.; E. L. Herrington, Charleston, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Additional personnel chosen by Governor Jeffries is:

Harold Holder, Easley petroleum dealer; William P. Jacobs, Clinton, executive vice-president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and president of Presbyterian College; Dr. Douglas Jennings, Bennettsville, former president of the South Carolina Medical Association; C. P. Key, Lodge, extensive planter; Mrs. Morris Lumpkin, Columbia, executive and former president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Also, Mrs. A. Foster McKissick, prominent business and club woman of Greenville; Z. L. Madden, Spartanburg, president of the South Carolina Educational Association; Roger C. Peace, Greenville, publisher of the News-Piedmont; Tom B. Pearce, Columbia businessman and chairman of the Santee-Cooper Hydro-electric and Navigation Authority.

Also, E. D. Sallenger, Jr., Florence, representative of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce; J. C. Self, Greenwood textile magnate; J. M. Smith, State Auditor and expert in governmental affairs; Winchester Smith, state Democratic Party chairman and public service commissioner; Albert Springs, Myrtle Beach real estate dealer; Thomas P. Stoney, former mayor and attorney of Charleston; George L. Wilds, Hartsville, farmer and plant specialist.

Previously appointed to represent the two Houses of government were Senators J. B. Pruitt of Anderson; Henry R. Sims of Orangeburg; and George Warren of Hampton, and Representatives Claude A. Taylor of Spartanburg, Marion F. Winter of Berkeley and W. R. Keels of Sumter.

Nova-Type Star Seen On Trip for Paper

By the Associated Press

Pasadena, Calif., Nov. 13

Dr. Edison Pettit arose before dawn Nov. 10, went outside to get his morning paper, and discovered a new star.

The California Institute of Technology professor described Nov. 12 how, glancing at the Southern Horizon, he noticed a bright star which shouldn't have been there, verified it with a six-inch telescope in his back yard, then photographed it through Mr. Wilson's 100-inch telescope.

He described it as a nova—one of the type which suddenly flares to many times its normal magnitude, then burns out within a week or so. Already fading, it was of the first magnitude when he first observed it, the astronomer reported.

He said it is visible after 4 a. m. in the constellation of Puppis.

Indo-China Echoes Changes in France

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, Nov. 13 (AP)—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan's ambassador to French Indo-China, has postponed an intended journey home and is scheduled to confer shortly with the French Governor General, Admiral Jean Decoux, "on the new developments in France with special reference to future policy in Indo-China," the newspaper Asahi reported today in a dispatch datelined Hanoi.

U. S. Postwar Help Is Declared Vital To Middle Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — A proposal that peasants of Middle Europe be given priority on American food and raw materials after the war was advanced here today by Dr. Henrik Strasburger, Finance Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Discussing the future reconstruction of Europe with leading government officials, Dr. Strasburger declared that American aid will be necessary to maintain "social peace" in Middle Europe which before the war was the breadbasket for Nazi Germany.

In preparation for a more stable world to come, Dr. Strasburger pointed out that the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland have already agreed to a federation and a similar agreement has been signed by Yugoslavia and Greece. These agreements, he described as the "nuclei around which other Central European states may group themselves" and perhaps have a common parliament after the war.

Dr. Strasburger warned that the group would seek access to the sea on the Baltic and also on the Adriatic. The Baltic, he proposed, should become an "open sea under the management of all the Baltic nations and the United States."

Employee 'Overload' Wasted Manpower?

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—George B. Chandler, executive vice-president of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, asserted 1,000,000 Federal employees could be transferred to military service or war production.

Urging the United States government to cut its manpower needs to an "absolute minimum," Mr. Chandler said in his report to the Chamber's annual convention, "there probably are more than one-half as many Federal employees sitting at desks in Washington, and elsewhere, as there are enrolled in the Army."

Mr. Chandler said in Canada there were six men in the armed services for every one in civilian government service, "whereas in the United States there are only two in the armed service for every employee in the governmental service."

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Venida Jones, Organist, Leads Service Men in Radio Sings Every Saturday Night

By Amy Lee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"This Is The Army, Mr. Jones," and this is the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine man's friend, Miss Venida Jones, the attractive blonde staff organist and pianist of radio station KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. She probably does more in a week to make the "Welcome" on the door mat the real thing for the boys in service, than most of us together could do in a month.

Her activities include a 15-minute "Sing, America, Sing" program for the boys every Saturday night, arranging dates and dinners for them, finding places for their wives to live, helping camp organists with music, putting on vaudeville shows every Sunday night at the St. Louis USO, and writing from 300 to 350 letters a week in longhand to the boys. But Venida explains that she is just "a friend of the men in service. It's little enough to do for them, when you think what they're doing for us."

Overlooks Nothing

Out of a heart big enough for all and sincere enough not to overlook the least thing that will bring cheer and hope to our men in uniform, have come these ideas which Venida Jones puts into action. One of the seemingly little things which she does is to distribute personal post cards, at the USO, the railroad station, and the bus terminal where the boys will be apt to see them. On the front of the card is her picture smiling out at them. She uses the same picture on her stationery and says they all like it, because the minute they open the envelope that smile greets them and makes them feel good. Beside it is this cheery message: "Hi There, Fellows! Come to my Community Sing, just for you and have a swell time. Every man in the uniform of the United States Armed Forces is welcome. Be there any Saturday night at 8:00 o'clock. I'll be looking for you. Venida."

Through these cards alone she hears from boys she's never even seen. All the letters she receives she keeps filed in alphabetical order—"their folks might want them sometime. I have letters from all over the world—Australia, Panama Canal Zone, England, Ireland, Hawaii, Alaska, India, Cuba. A lot are from friends of friends who've heard about me and my programs, but have never been to them."

Writes to Families

Besides this colossal correspondence with the men themselves, Venida writes to the mothers and fathers of every man who attends a broadcast. The gist of these letters home is: "Your son attended my program for service men last Saturday night. He's a fine boy and we were happy to have him with us. You have a right to be proud of him, and God will surely bless him and bring him safely back to you."

Venida's Community Sings are wonderful fun. The boys, from naval bases in the St. Louis area, or from Jefferson Barracks or Fort Leonard Wood, or in convoys of trucks from Scott Field, gather in the studio at 8 o'clock of a Saturnight. Venida talks and laughs with them a few minutes, until they all feel at ease. They are treated to an organ show, and they have a rehearsal of the program as it will go out over the air. "This is your program," Venida reminds them. "You don't have to sing good, just loud."

Sing Old Favorites

And sing they do, the songs that are fun to sing—"Johnny Doughboy," "Miss You," "I Don't Want to Walk Without You," the "Army Air Corps Song," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," and the old favorite patriotic tunes. Between songs, Venida plays two organ solos, dedicated to the various camps, or to boys who write in. For the past three months she's been including interviews with the men. These, she emphasizes, are "strictly fair," and not "fixed" beforehand.

For three months, too, she has been in charge of the USO Sunday night vaudeville shows. In addition to picking the talent, leading the Community Sings that always open the shows, she has details like chairs, stage, and the Public Address system to check up on. She's also on hand, or rather on foot, at the two week-end USO dances.

Since last October, when her programs over KMOX were launched, she has entertained between 200 and 300 service men for dinner at her own home.

Awarded "Sweetheart" Title

It's no wonder Venida's been named "Sweetheart of the Army Ground Forces," an honor awarded her by Sergt. Harold Daringer, officially representing the Army War College, Washington, D. C. The bracelet presented to her is inscribed with her official "Sweetheart" title, and jingles companionably with all sorts of charms, gadgets, and insignia, the boys have given her in appreciation of her devoted thoughtfulness to them.

With an idea that started as a proposed musical program to be put on in factories and department stores, Venida Jones has, through her "Sing, America, Sing," sent music out across the world and warmed the hearts of unnumbered American boys, hearts perhaps lonelier than we know, facing the unknown, needing comfort, needing inspiration, needing a friend. So let's Sing, America, Sing, with Venida and the boys, and keep 'em singing all the long, hard way to victory.

"You don't have to sing good, just loud."

Day Photographers

"You don't have to sing good, just loud." That's what Venida Jones tells the service men when they come to her weekly Community Sing. The boys in this picture may not be singing "good," but certainly they are singing "loud" and thoroughly enjoying it. The inset shows the picture of Miss Jones that is on the post cards she distributes at the USO and wherever the boys will be apt to see them, inviting them to her weekly "Sing, America, Sing" program, at Station KMOX, St. Louis, Mo., where she is known as "Queen of the Console."

Waacs Follow in Footsteps Of Brave Pioneer Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Bern, N. C.

Women in the newly-organized Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps are not the first Americans of their sex to join the Army in time of war.

Although American women have never before formed regular Army units, they have assisted men fighters since the earliest settlements in the New World.

The bravery of pioneer and colonial women is traditional. Two centuries ago one wrote this letter to her soldier husband:

"Dear John: I shot six Indians today. The others ran away. Don't bother about coming home. Just send me some more ammunition. Your loving wife."

The Revolutionary War might not have been won without the courage and supporting morale of such women as "Captain Mollie" Corbin, who manned her fallen husband's cannon against bristling Hessian bayonets and guns in the fight at Fort Washington.

Molly Pitcher's Deed

Molly Pitcher, it is recorded, carrying water to the hard-pressed patriots in 1778 during the battle of Monmouth, N. J., took the place and gun of her husband, when he fell mortally wounded. George Washington commended her, and gave her a commission as a sergeant.

Mary Slocumb, wife of Capt. Ezekiel Slocumb, of North Carolina, rode alone all night 65 miles to minister to the wounded on the battlefield at Moore's Creek Bridge in Pender County, North Carolina. A monument has been erected to her on the battleground, now a national military park.

Betsy Dowdy drove her pony at top speed through the night from North Carolina's "Outer Banks" all the way to Yeopim Creek to summon the aid of patriots against the British and thus saved the Carolina and Virginia coasts from capture during the early part of the Revolution.

During the Civil War Emmeline Pigott, Confederate spy, carried contraband supplies and messages in her bustle and under her hoop skirts. When captured by Union troops, she swallowed the secret note she was carrying at the time.

Story of Kady Brownell

Among the women fighters on the Northern side during that war was Kady Brownell, born in 1842 in regimental barracks of the British Army in Caffraria on the African coast, where her father, a Scotch soldier, was stationed.

When she came to America she married Robert S. Brownell, a young mechanic in Providence, R. I. He was made orderly sergeant of a company in the First Rhode Island Infantry.

While in camp in Maryland in the summer of 1861, the young woman resolved not to be a mere water-carrier or ornamental appendage. She went daily to target practice, and was allowed as many trial shots as she desired, so she became one of the best marksmen in the group. She practiced also with the sword, and tried to learn all the arts and accomplishments of soldiers. In the line she marched beside her husband, carrying the flag and wearing a sword.

Separated From Husband

During the middle of July the Union army moved towards Richmond. On a day of general action Kady became separated from her husband. When the men went out in skirmishes she remained in line with the colors.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Union line was broken and the Northern fighters joined in a panic-stricken rout. The Rhode Island sharpshooters retreated toward Centreville. But Kady remained at her post with the flag until the enemy batteries were within a few hundred yards.

"Come, Sis, there's no use to stay here just to be killed," yelled a Pennsylvania soldier, who seized her hand and pulled her away. A cannonball struck and killed him.

Keeping on to the woods, she jumped on an ambulance, but cannonballs were flying too thickly for comfort. She saw a stray horse, and rode it to Centreville. There and at Arlington Heights she heard distressing reports about her husband. Kady mounted a horse and started out in search. She happened to meet Col. A. E. Burnside, who brought her news that her husband was uninjured and would join her in a few hours.

Re-enlisted in Infantry

Members of the regiment had enlisted for three months, and their time expired Aug. 1. Kady returned to Providence, received a regular discharge, then re-enlisted with her husband in the Fifth Rhode Island Infantry.

This outfit was sent with Colonel Burnside to North Carolina. Roanoke Island was captured, and the first real blow thus struck at the South. Then came orders to move on toward New Bern, N. C. Kady again accompanied the soldiers, as nurse and daughter of the regiment.

On March 13, 1862, she marched 14 miles. Early next morning she was in uniform ready to carry the colors at the head of the stormers when they approached the Confederate field works below New Bern. She was given permission to go with the colors up to the time when a charge might be ordered.

By her quickness and courage she saved a score of persons. While the regiments were taking their battle positions, the Fifth Rhode Island infantrymen came up from an unexpected direction. They were mistaken by the Northerners for Southern troops, and preparations were made to fire on them. Kady ran out in front, frantically waving her colors until they were recognized.

Restrained by Officers

Officers refused to let her carry the colors in the charge that followed, although she would have been willing to do so. During the battle she devoted her attention to care of the wounded. Hearing that her husband had been wounded, she rushed to him.

When her husband could be moved in April, she took him by boat to New York, from where after a rest the Brownells returned home.

Kady kept the colors she had carried, as well as her sergeant sword, with her name cut out on the scabbard, and her honorable discharge, signed by General Burnside.

For Those Meatless Meals Try Homemade Yeast Breads

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the old days, the memory of a cheery kitchen, filled with the delightful fragrance of freshly baked bread, meant home. It is a pleasure none of us has forgotten, the tantalizing yeasty aroma, the high, feathery loaves with their crunchy golden crusts, the full flavor of the buttered slice.

In these new days, if you are looking for a sure way to glamorize meatless meals, homemade yeast breads are the answer. For cold weather breakfasts, at tea or dessert time, sweet breads will never fail you. At the first sniff of the warm, aromatic kitchen, the whole family will forget to miss the more elaborate meals of prewar days. Home baking is economical, too, and an old-fashioned weekly baking day is as good for the food bill as it is for family morale.

If you haven't baked yeast breads for a time, the first step is to check up on modern methods. The most common ones are the "straight dough" and the "sponge" methods. In the "straight dough" method, which we prefer, all the ingredients are combined to make a dough which is then kneaded to satiny smoothness and set aside to rise. It is generally used with compressed or fast granular yeast, while the "sponge" method is usually used with the cake form dry yeast, although it can be used with compressed or fast granular yeast.

"Straight Dough" Method

Assemble ingredients and utensils. If using milk, measure, scald and partially cool. Water or potato water need not be scalded. Melt the measured shortening and allow it to cool. Crumble moist yeast into bowl. If fast granular yeast is used, dissolve it in ¼ cup lukewarm water first. Add lukewarm liquid. Measure sugar and salt and stir them in. Let stand until thoroughly dissolved, about 5 minutes. Sift and measure flour. Add one-half of it. Beat with spoon until almost smooth and very elastic. Beat in melted and cooled shortening. Add most of the remaining flour and work it in with the hand, until dough is possible to handle. Mix well.

Turn dough onto lightly-floured board, cover, let stand 10 minutes to tighten up, then knead until smooth and elastic. Round up and set to rise in a greased bowl in a warm place (80° to 85° F.) until double in bulk, about 2 hours. Punch down dough. Round up and set to rise again until not quite doubled in bulk, about 45 minutes. Punch dough down again. Divide for loaves. Round up each portion, cover and let rest 15 minutes. Mold into loaves and put into greased loaf pans. The dough should fill the pans ⅓ full. Cover with a damp cloth and let rise again in a warm place until sides of dough have reached top of pan and center is well rounded above. This takes 1½ to 2 hours.

Bake 35 to 45 minutes in a hot oven (450° F.) for the first 15 minutes. Then reduce the heat to moderate (375° F.) to finish baking. When baked, the bread has a hollow sound when tapped and comes away from the sides of the pan.

Basic Recipe for White Bread

(Makes 2 loaves—follow procedure for "straight dough" method)

1 cake compressed yeast or 1 package fast granular yeast
2 cups liquid (milk, water or potato water)
2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon salt
6 to 6¼ cups enriched bread flour
2 tablespoons shortening, melted and cooled

Variations: After all the flour is mixed in, take out enough dough for one loaf. Place in another bowl, add any of the special ingredients listed below and mix thoroughly. Then knead and proceed as indicated. Bake as for white bread unless otherwise indicated.

Nut Bread—Add 1 cup coarsely chopped nuts.

Date Bread—Add 1 cup cut-up dates.

Raisin Bread—Add 1 cup raisins.

Cracked Wheat Bread—Add 2 tablespoons honey and 1 cup cracked wheat.

Whole Wheat Bread—Add ¼ cup molasses and ¾ cup whole wheat (graham) flour.

Swedish Rye—Add 2 tablespoons molasses, 2 tablespoons dark corn sirup and ¾ cup rye flour. Bake at 375° to 400° F. for 35 to 45 minutes.

Basic Sweet Dough

2 cakes compressed yeast or 2 packages granular yeast
2 cups milk
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
2 eggs, well beaten
7 to 7½ cups sifted enriched bread flour
½ cup shortening (melted and cooled)

Follow directions for the "straight dough" method, but add well-beaten eggs before any of the flour is added. After second rising, divide dough for desired rolls, coffee cakes, etc. Round up each part, cover, and let rest 15 minutes before shaping. Shape and let rise at 80° F. until double in bulk. Bake 12 to 25 minutes (depending on size) in a hot oven (425° F.). Makes 4 dozen plain rolls or 1 large pan fancy sweet rolls, or 1 coffee cake plus 2 dozen plain rolls.

Cinnamon Loaf

¼ of the basic sweet dough recipe
2 tablespoons butter, softened
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons cinnamon

Roll dough into an oblong, about 6x16 inches. Spread with softened butter. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon mixture to within 1 inch of the edge. Roll up tight, as for jelly roll. Place, sealed edge down, in a bread pan. Cover, let rise until light, or about 1 to 1½ hours. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven (375° F.).

Favorite Refrigerator Rolls

¾ cup milk, scalded
¼ cup sugar
3 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon salt
1 cake compressed yeast or 1 package fast granular yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 egg, slightly beaten
3½ cups sifted enriched bread flour

Pour milk over sugar, shortening and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Soften yeast in water, add egg, mix well and add to milk mixture. Sift and measure the flour; add half to yeast mixture and beat thoroughly. Add remaining flour and mix well. Place dough in a greased bowl, cover; let rise in a warm place (80° to 85°) for about 1 hour. Punch down, grease top lightly. Cover bowl with a slightly dampened cloth and waxed paper. Tie securely and store in the refrigerator until needed. About 2½ hours before baking, take from refrigerator the amount of dough needed for rolls. Shape into desired rolls, cover and let rise until double in bulk (about 2 hours). Bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven (425°F.).

Suggested shapes: Pan rolls, Cloverleaf, Parker House, crescents, long dinner rolls, snails or twists.

New American China Inspired by Paintings

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Fine china is an old story, but fine American china is still in the nature of exciting news. With the exhibition at B. Altman & Company of a new luxury china created in America, made of American materials, and under the direction of one of our greatest potters, James M. Smith of Castleton China, a new era in American ceramics is launched.

A group of famous contemporary painters, depicting the American scene, were gathered together by Louis E. Hellman, President of Castleton China, and asked to go to work on plain white china plates to develop their ideas of what fine made-in-America, made-of-America china ought to be, giving not a single reluctant glance to past centuries of china design. It took courage to forget the old ways, courage in the artists—though they generally have some to spare—and unstinted courage on the part of Mr. Hellman who was shepherding the idea to completion, and who well knew the patient persistence necessary to follow the road ahead. Now he has completed the first group. The results are delightful.

The difference between china and earthenware is a very simple one, Mr. Hellman pointed out, but it is one that should be recognized more generally by those who set out to purchase dinnerware. China is translucent—you can hold it to the light and see a shadow behind it. Earthenware is always opaque. None of the dinnerware developed in this exhibit is earthenware. It is china. It is, furthermore, fine china—that is, hand-painted from original water colors and fired many times at a high temperature.

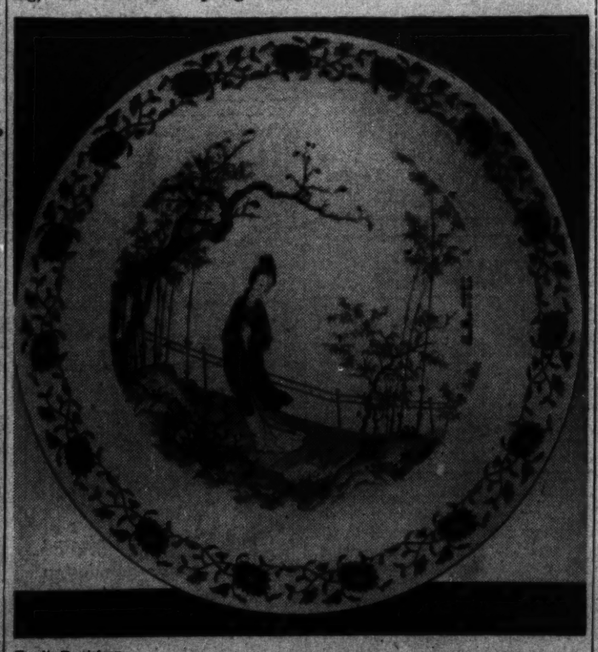
In this exhibit may be seen the original paintings and, just beside them, the exquisite china that has been reproduced from them. All kinds of interesting subjects have been chosen by the artists—from a setting for Lohengrin with its pompous Wagnerian heaviness to a giddy "little shaver," one of Elsie Shaver's whimsical "half-children." Each artist has gone his own way in bringing something completely individual to his work, though all express a strong American feeling. Thomas Hart Benton contributes a design of rich, deep colors in a plaque called "Rich Penny," taken from his oil painting. Ernest Fiene's "Wild Flowers" include the familiar and much loved "Queen Anne's Lace" that blooms beside our dusty country roads. Trace your finger over the plate, and you are aware how carefully, how painstakingly this fragile little flower is done.

True to the land of China from which she comes, Ching Chih Yee depicts in her porcelain that fragile design that has found its way to Chinese plates for generations—the "Moon Goddess," drawn with the delicacy of the old Chinese scrolls. But for all the traditional feeling of this design, the conventional border of tiny flowers accompanying it might have been picked on any American countryside.

Marcel Vertes, whose fanciful little figures are familiar on many a fashion magazine cover, points out that he knew so much of dire realism in France that, on making his way out of it, he was eager to give to the world—at least on the country's dinner tables—something gay and diverting. He designs a fruit set called "Harvest" that is ready to contribute its full share in carrying out his plan. "I now find fairyland is truly refreshing," he said. His "Spring" and "Forest Fantasy," in deep blues and cyclamen, coax all dull care away.

Opera lovers will enjoy the group of service plates that Ludwig Bemelmans dashes off—the settings of a group of six operas—"Lohengrin," "Boris Godounoff," "La Bohème," "Tannhäuser," "Pagliacci," and "Tales of Hoffmann." Think what fun it would be to try to hum the aria that goes with your plate—a kind of "sing for your supper" game. These plates are like no others you have ever dreamed of, strange and colorful, and in a way quite solemn for china, but interesting none-the-less.

With Victorian dignity tossed to the winds, Elsie Shaver introduces her little family of quaint childish portraits smiling out from white china plates. They are frisky young ladies, encircled by a ring of golden-centered daisies, blowing primly against a robin's-egg blue border. Miss Shaver never comes to the end of her whimsies with these little people who are quaint and lovable.



Emelie Danielson

A porcelain plaque entitled "Moon Goddess" painted by Ching Chih Yee in the technique and tradition of the Ming Period. The artist is now living in New York City. This plaque is a part of the china exhibition at B. Altman & Co., New York.

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¾ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
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½ cup walnuts, chopped fine
1¾ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon soda
¼ cup milk
Blend Spry, vanilla and salt. Add sugar gradually and cream well. Add egg and beat well. Add chocolate and blend. Add nuts. Sift flour with soda and add to creamed mixture, alternately with milk, blending well. Form into 2 rolls about 1 inch in diameter. Chill in refrigerator overnight, or until firm enough to slice. Cut in ⅛-inch slices. Bake on Sprycoated baking sheet in moderate oven (375° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Makes 6½ dozen.
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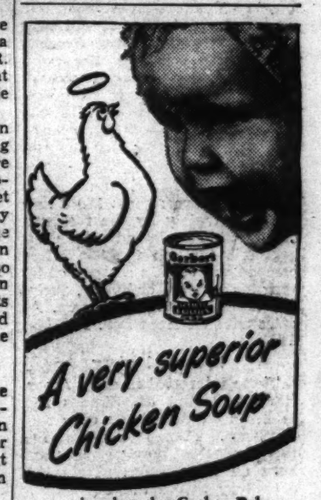
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'Great Big Doorstep' at the Colonial—War Film in Preparation

Dorothy Gish, Louis Calhern Are Featured in New Comedy

By Edwin F. Melvin

Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern, who were last seen in Boston as "Father" and "Mother" Day in "Life With Father," turned up at the Colonial last evening as the parents of a quite different family. In "The Great Big Doorstep" they are Cajuns, impoverished descendants of the exiled Acadians, living in the Mississippi Delta, with a brood of six about them.

The comedy, which Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett have fashioned from a novel by E. P. O'Donnell, is a slender one so far as action goes. It depends mainly on the stage picture which it presents of an unfamiliar type of people, their temperamental instability, and their economic ineptitude. It depends too on their curious speech, mingling echoes of Canadian French with Southern accents and modern colloquialisms. There is a distant resemblance perhaps between this play and "Tobacco Road" for both have to deal with poor white families in the South. But these Cajuns had not sunk so low in the economic or social scale as Jeeter and his offspring, and the playwrights have managed to find a happy conclusion to their immediate problems.

The plot turns on the hopes of the Crochet family to secure a house more suited to the grandeur of the "stupendable" front doorstep, which they had fished out of the Mississippi, than the dilapidated shack in which they are dwelling when the curtain goes up. The prospects do not look too bright. Papa Crochet, more familiarly known as the Commodore, is at best a shiftless fellow, a ditcher, who persuades his employers to furnish him with enormous meals and then finds he is unable to wield his shovel.

But he has possible sources of revenue and an imagination which, he says, "goes up and down like a piano stool." There is his brother, for instance, a river pilot, who might be persuaded to advance a loan. And there is a casual young Texan, who out of a clear sky volunteers to provide the money. Only $60 is needed to secure the neighboring property, which would satisfy all their hopes. The sum isn't much to these gentlemen with regular income, but it is a great deal to the Crochets. Now they think they have it, and now they don't. Eventually, with the help of the playwrights, the money is found and the Crochets are left in more affluent circumstances, but you wonder how long it will last.

In the meantime, Mrs. Crochet has her own problems. Her family, she complains with reason, seems to be "bustin' up." Her oldest son Arthur leaves home when his father complains too vigorously about the boy's dogs jumping on the bed. Her older daughter, seeking some privacy, moves her belongings into an adjoining shed. The younger daughter, who had been chosen by her mother to enter a convent, thinks she might prefer to marry the laconic Texan. Only two lively little twin boys and an infant, whose presence is indicated by sounds from a big cardboard box, seem likely to remain under the parental roof.

But Mrs. Crochet has a good deal of gumption after all. She is a likable sort, with a flair for cooking when she can get the ingredients, and a love of flowers, which she cultivates by stealth in the canebrake. Not only is the character well drawn, but Dorothy Gish acts it with skill and understanding.

Mr. Calhern rounds out a colorful portrait of the Commodore. It is compounded of many details, his walk, his quizzical tilt of the head, his mercurial ups and downs, more up than down. Likable bits are added to the family picture by Joy Geffen as the younger daughter and Dickie Monahan and Gerald Matthews as the twins. But though Herman Shumlin has directed the production with care, most of the other performances seem to fall into conventional parts.

'The Great Big Doorstep'

At the Colonial — New comedy by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett from the novel by E. P. O'Donnell, presented and directed by Herman Shumlin. Setting by Howard Bay. The cast includes the following:

Evvie Crochet ..... Joy Geffen
Topal Crochet ..... Jeanne Perkins Smith
Mrs. Crochet ..... Dorothy Gish
Gussie Crochet ..... Dickie Monahan
Paul Crochet ..... Gerald Matthews
Arthur Crochet ..... Jack Manning
Mr. Tobin ..... John Meray
Commodore ..... Louis Calhern
Mr. Dupre ..... Nat Burns
Tayo Delacroix ..... Ralph Bell
Dewey Crochet ..... Clay Clement
Beaumont Crochet ..... Morton Steven
Ed ..... Robert Crawley

Picture Prospects

"Private Miss Jones" has gone before Technicolor cameras at M-G-M with Kathryn Grayson in the starring role and a supporting cast featuring José Iturbi, Gene Kelly, John Boles, Mary Astor, Dick Simmons, and Connie Gilchrist, George Sidney is directing and Joseph Pasternak producing. "Private Miss Jones" is an original story by Paul Jarrico and Richard Collins, based on the adventures of a young singer who lives in an army camp with her father, the commanding officer.

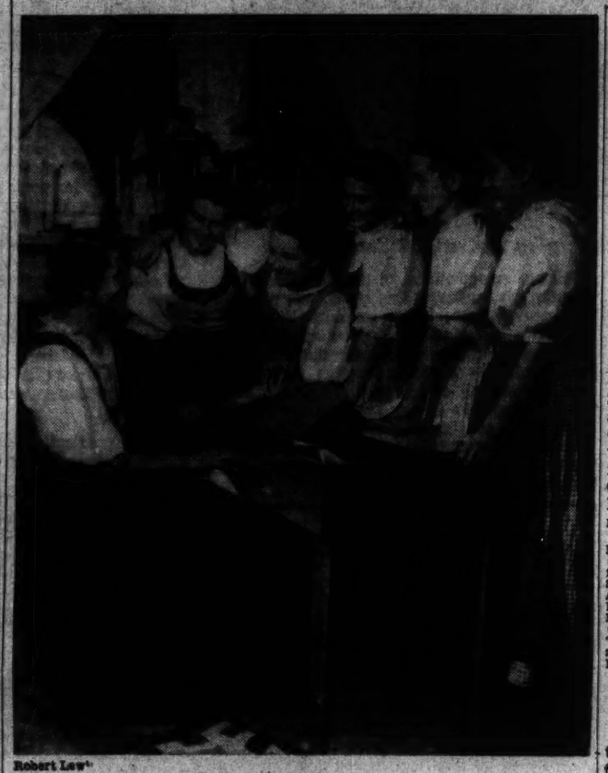
With Gail Patrick signed for a top role, Republic this week placed its new musical comedy, "Hit Parade of 1943," before the cameras. John Carroll, Susan Hayward, and Eve Arden head the cast. Walter Catlett, Anne Jeffreys and Wally Vernon have been set in supporting roles. Ray McKinley and his orchestra were signed for important musical action, joining the previously - announced Freddy Martin and Count Basie orchestras.

Paramount has purchased screen rights to China's popular war song, "Work As One," for use as the theme song of the picture, "China," whcih will have Loretta Young, Alan Ladd, and William Bendix in starring roles under direction of John Farrow. "Work As One," written by Shu Mo, is a marching song of the soldiers, Guerrillas, and workers of China. Part of the purchase price paid by Paramount will go to the United China Relief Campaign Fund. The song is being recorded by the All-Chinese Choir of the Chinese First Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles.

Maria Palmer, Viennese actress, will make her screen debut as Tanya Litvinoff, daughter of the Russian Ambassador to the United States, in Warner's "Mission to Moscow."

Episode in the 20th Century-Fox Production of 'Chetnik'

Anna Sten and Philip Dorn are the adults in this detail from a story about the warfare waged by Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch.



Robert Lew

Trapp Family Group

Baroness Maria Augusta Von Trapp and her daughters, Martina, Agatha, Johanna, Hedwig, and Maria, assembled around the spinet which they will use in their concerts at Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon and Tuesday evening, Nov 17.

Hal McAlpin

Gary Cooper

In "The Pride of the Yankees," coming Sunday to the Exeter.

News of the Theater

New York

Abe Lastfogel was elected president of USO-Camp Shows, Inc., by the directors at their annual meeting Wednesday. He succeeds Eddie Dowling

The Theater Guild announces that Clifford Odets has completed the acting version for the American stage of Konstantin Simonov's drama, "The Russian People." Mr. Odets has been at work on the manuscript since the Guild purchased the play last month. Harris Moss translated the text into English. The play will be placed in rehearsal Monday under the direction of Harold Clurman. "The Russian People" portrays the struggle of the Russian people against the Nazis. Simonov as a war correspondent writes about the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, and Stalingrad. "The Russian People" will be Clifford Odets's first Broadway representation since "Clash by Night," produced last December.

Incorporated in "Cheer China," the midnight revue to be held at Radio City Music Hall on Friday, Nov. 20, will be a scene from the current Broadway play, "The Eve of St. Mark." This will be presented by arrangement with Maxwell Anderson and the Playwright's Company. William Prince, James Monks, David Pressman, Martin Ritt, Walter Burke and Robert Williams will appear in it.

Eric Hatch's comedy, "Little Darling," will end its New York engagement at the Biltmore Theater on Saturday evening after 23 performances.

Yugoslav Guerrilla Warfare To Be Depicted in New Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"Chetnik," on the Fox lot in Beverly Hills, is a little picture but a big subject. Chetnik is the Serbian word for a member of the Cheta, or guerrilla band of soldiers and peasants, and the film tells the story of Yugoslavia's most famous Chetnik, Draja Mikhailovitch, general in command of all Yugoslav armies and that country's Minister of War.

These appointments, as you will know when you see the film, came by radio, and were the gift of the Yugoslav king to Mikhailovitch after his exploits had startled the world.

"Chetnik" sets out to tell only facts. About all that is known of General Mikhailovitch is what, as Will Rogers liked to say, we read in the papers. But the Fox people have been careful to check and recheck these details.

There will be depicted the almost Wild West scenes in which Mikhailovitch followers actually shot rifles from the hands of Nazi executing squads; the capture of a large Italian supply train and the subsequent negotiations with the Nazis for gasoline in return for prisoners; the capture of a Nazi train with 2,000 Serb prisoners aboard; the incident at the town of Kotar when the Nazis attempted to close all the stores and starve the people into revealing the whereabouts of Mikhailovitch; the bombing raids made by Yugoslav men on towns, bridges, railroads, and troop encampments, which have led the Germans to send whole armies to reduce the small guerrilla bands; the meetings with Nazi officers on two occasions, during which Mikhailovitch, and not the Germans, laid down the terms for any armistice.

Two Yugoslavs from the Yugoslav Legation are acting as technical advisors. These are Maj. M. V. Mishovitch and Serge Krizman. The former was for 10 years a general staff air corps officer and associate of Mikhailovitch. The latter is the Yugoslav architect who planned the Serbian buildings for the World's Fair in New York.

In addition the services of a former senior judge and international law expert in Germany, Dr. Ernest O. F. Golm, have been acquired to assure the authentic reproduction of Nazi procedure and behavior.

Newsreel clips of the bombing of Belgrade on April 6, 1941, have been obtained, and will be used for the opening of the picture.

The role of Mikhailovitch will be in the capable hands of Philip Dorn, the young Dutch actor, and the leading feminine role, that of Mikhailovitch's wife, is played by Anna Sten. Miss Sten has been absent from the screen since the vogue for German and Balkan films went out in Hollywood, coincident with the rise of Hitler to power in Germany and the closing of the American film exchanges in Europe.

This is the first picture about an allied military leader in this war. It will be watched with interest by the rest of Hollywood.

Richard Crooks

To sing in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6.

'The Messiah'

Sunday evening, Dec. 13, is the date of the Handel and Haydn Society's presentation of "The Messiah;" Symphony Hall, the place. The chorus of the society will be assisted by a quartet of soloists and an orchestra, Thompson Stone conducting. The singers named for the solo parts are Gertrude Gibson, soprano; Winifred Heidt, contralto; Herald Stark, tenor; and Gean Greenwell, bass. This year is the two hundredth of the Handel oratorio and this year's performance is the one hundred and seventy-fifth by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Mme. Lehmann

Lotte Lehmann, soprano, appears in recital on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 13, in Jordan Hall.

Mr. Crooks

Richard Crooks, tenor, has a turn in recital, by the managers' calendar, on the afternoon of Dec. 6, Symphony Hall.

Concerts to Come

After its first New York tour of the season, the Boston Symphony Orchestra resumes home concerts on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, and Saturday evening, Nov. 28, presenting, under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky, Mozart's Symphony in C major, No. 34 (K.338), Prokofieff's Orchestral Suite, "Lieutenant Kijé," and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor.

Quartet History

The first of the series of concerts illustrating the history of quartet music, to be offered by the Stradivarius Quartet under the auspices of the Boston University College of Music in association with the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation of Washington, D. C., will be given in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 8:15 p. m. The program:

Variation Suite in F major (1611), Paul Peuerl; Intrada, "Ludit author chromatice" (1621), Isaac Posch; Four-part Fantasias for Strings, Nos. 1 and 2 (1680), Purcell; Sonata a quattro in D minor (about 1720), A. Scarlatti; Quartet op. 64, No. 5, "The Lark" (1790), J. Haydn; Prelude and Fugue for String Trio in G minor, K. 404a (about 1783, Fugue from Vol. II, No. 14, of "Well-Tempered Clavichord"), Bach-Mozart; Quartet in C major K. 465 (1785), Mozart.

Free Cambridge Concert

The Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Orchestra, announce a free public concert to be given in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 8:15 p. m. Malcolm H. Holmes and G. Wallace Woodworth will share the duties of conducting. The program:

"Nymphs and Shepherds," Purcel; "Confitemini Domino," Constantin; "Or, sus, serviteur du Seigneur," Sweelinck; Selections from "Valses Nobles," Schubert; Overture in C major, Bach; Minuet from the Sonatine, Ravel; Overture to "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; "From the Realm of Souls Departed," Gluck; "Laudate Pueri," Mendelssohn.

Mr. Thibault

Conrad Thibault, baritone, singing in Jordan Hall on the evening of Friday, Nov. 20, with Alderson Mowbray as his accompanist, will present songs by Handel, Veracini, Duparc, Hahn, Cui, Moussorgsky, and by Spanish and American composers.

Madrigal and Part Song

The Trapp Family, appearing in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 15, and on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 17, present music of the motet and madrigal variety by di Lasso, Menegali, Purcell, Gibbons, Wilbye, and Bach, arrangements for voices by Wasner and by Vaughn Williams, and tunes for recorders, variously gathered and arranged. To add national zest to the scheme, the Trapps will make an excursion into the Austrian folk song realm with "Yodel Song" "The Bells," and "Der späte Abend."

Mme. Stoska

Songs by Brahms, Wolf, Strauss, Lenormand, Debussy, Koechlin and Georges, and arias by Wagner from "Lohengrin" and "Die Walküre," are announced on the program of Polyna Stoska, soprano, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 22.

Mr. Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 29, with the assistance of Carl Lamson at the piano, will offer as his principal pieces the Mozart Concerto in E flat major, No. 6, the Bach Concerto in A minor, No. 1, and the Bach Partita in E major, No. 8.

Wednesday Musicales

Helen Traubel, soprano, opens the season of the Wednesday Morning Musicales, appearing with Coenraad V. Bos as her accompanist, at the Hotel Statler Ballroom on Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock. On her program of songs and arias, classic names stand—Beethoven, Ponchielli, Brahms, Wolf, Wagner—until the close, where the names of modern composers and arrangers push in for their moment. Down on Mr. Bos' account after the intermission, is the name of Chopin (Prelude in C sharp, Waltz in G flat).

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PARDON MY SARONG
SQUARE MYS. 1000 — Carole Landis CADET GIRL
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WILBUR • Evgs. 8:30—Mat. TOM'W
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EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE — Shubert Entertainment
ANGEL STREET
"Angel Street" should be on your destination."
—Peggy Doyle, American.
with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath
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COLONIAL • TONIGHT at 8:30
NORMAN SHUMLIN presents
The Great Big Doorstep
A New Comedy
by FRANCES GOODRICH and ALBERT HACKETT
(From the Novel of E. P. O'DONNELL)
with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55. TOM'W AND WED. MATS. $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath, 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Ronnane, Robert Allen, Palmerine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Great Big Doorstep," by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse, Joy Street—"The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Jan Smeterlin, piano soloist. 2:30.

Wellesley College, Bardwell Auditorium, Dana Hall—Concert by Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists. For the benefit of Russian War Relief. 8.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"From Texas to Batavia." 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. "Pardon My Sarong." Abbott and Costello. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55.

Exeter—"My Favorite Spy." Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Wake Island." Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Iceland." Sonja Henie. 1:05, 4:07, 7:09. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 2:48, 5:50, 8:52.

Fine Arts — "Crime and Punishment." Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:30, 7:40. "Brother Karamasov," Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 2:15, 5:05, 7:45, 10:25. "Moonlight in Havana." Allan Jones. 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30.

Kenmore—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point." George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. "Dutch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—"Major and the Minor." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 10:55 a. m., 3:00, 6:10, 9:15.

Normandie—"Bashful Bachelor." Lum and Abner. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Racket Busters," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:35, 10:10.

Old South Newsreel—"Mask of Nippon," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Iceland" Sonja Henie. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Mystery of Holland and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Mirel Brice. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:25. State Show: 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 6:10, 8:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Radio's Famous Jury Trials." "Hitler's Plan to Conquer the World." "VenCetis." "India's New Industrial City, Mysore." "North West Mounted Police's Duties in War Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern, Janet Blair. 12:32, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:10 a. m., 2:27, 5:39, 8:51.

Telepix—"Famous Jury Trials." "Army Air Forces." "Pete Smith." "Napoleon in Russia." Disney cartoon, and 20 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"X Marks the Spot." Neil Hamilton. 8:35 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:40, 7, 9:30. "Half Way to Shanghai." Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:10, 10:30.

Tremont—"International Settlement," 10 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 3:16, 6:48, 10:10.

Uptown—"Across the Pacific." Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Footlight Serenade." John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Reddy McDowall. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 6:35, 9:45. "Tombstone," Richard Dix 9 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr Buddy Ebsen. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 1:45, 5. Regent: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Mystery of Marie Roget," P. Knowles. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 5, 8.

Brookline—Brookline Village: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Here We Go Again," Ribbet McCue, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Escape From Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 5, 8.

University—"Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 5:55, 9:35. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2. "Grand Strand: "Somewhere I'll Find You." Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:15. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:35, 7:35.

Codman Square: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:17, 9:17. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:47, 7:47.

Upham's Corner: "S. O. S. Coast Guard." Bela Lugosi. 12, 2:35, 5:10. "Broadway." George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colona, Ann Miller. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:20, 9:13. "Sing Your Worries Away." 2, 7:53.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Canal Zone." Chester Morris, John Hubbard. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:50, 7:48.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colona. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:23, 4:05, 6:42, 9:19. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 2:56, 5:33, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:13, 6:23, 9:33.

Maplewood: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 8:35. "Battle of Midway," 5:15, 8.

Mystic: "Hi, Neighbor," Jean Parker, John Archer. 2:15, 5:35. "Submarine Raider," John Howard, Marguerite Chapman. 3:35, 7, 8:45.

Orpheum: "The Pied's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. "Come On, Danger," Tim Holt. 1:35. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 2:25, 8:54. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 3:15, 9:25, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Highways, by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis, George Montgomery. 1:45, 4:35, 7, 9:35. "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. 12:30, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Foreign Agent." 2, 8.

Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. "Four Feathers," Charles Boyer. 2, 8.

Ryde Park: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:23, 4:05, 6:42, 9:19. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 2:56, 5:33, 8:10.

Beachward: "Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. "Four Feathers," Charles Boyer. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Foreign Agent," Gail Storm, J. Shelton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis. 2:06, 7:51. "Sundown," Bruce Cabot, Gene Tierney. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Escape From Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Fantasia." "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "March of Time's—The Fighting French." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:20, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:35, 9:08. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Richard Sterling. 2:18, 6:40, 9:30.

The Home Forum

The Correct Answer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SCHOOLBOOKS dealing with arithmetical problems, the answers frequently are found tabulated at the end of the book. Anyone, therefore, can ascertain whether he has worked out a correct solution to any particular problem.

Many have sought to discover the facts of life, the great truths underlying all existence, and they have doubtless felt that if the correct answer to the multifarious problems which beset mankind could be known, their solution would be facilitated. Job, crying from the depths of despair, is recorded as saying (Job 23:3-5): "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat! I would order my cause before him, and fill my mouth with arguments. I would know the words which he would answer me, and understand what he would say unto me." When Job learned the true nature of God, his suffering ceased.

* * *

Throughout the centuries many rightly have believed that the answer to all human problems lies in the Bible, but have not succeeded in discovering what it is. They have felt acutely the anomalies, contradictions, and absurdities of material existence, but have believed themselves powerless to correct the errors because they did not know how to find the answer. When Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Science of being, she named her discovery Christian Science, and in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has given us the "key" which unlocks the spiritual meaning of the Bible. Through her revelation of God as infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love, she laid the foundation of an enlightened spiritual understanding of Him, wherein may be found the solution to every problem, whether of the healing of sin, sickness, lack, or any other discord, individual, national, or international.

It may be asked, Why does an understanding of God as Mind or Principle help us to solve a human problem? Because that which God, divine Mind, Principle, knows is always true and eternal. A mistake cannot be eliminated unless the fact about which the mistake is made is known. Christian Science reveals that material existence is a mistaken sense of existence, an erroneous concept of what reality is. In Science and Health and other writings by Mrs. Eddy we can find the truth which refutes every phase of this mistaken sense of existence, and which has been proved over and over again to heal when sincerely and honestly applied. Perhaps nowhere are these healing truths better summarized than in what is known as "the scientific statement of being," found on page 468 of Science and Health: **"There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."**

* * *

The writer remembers that when he first glimpsed what Christian Science teaches and what it does, he expressed surprise that the beliefs of matter and materiality were not immediately and entirely eradicated through an understanding of the omnipotence of God, Spirit; but as he learned more of the immense work to be done before complete spirituality could be demonstrated, he was grateful for the divine wisdom and Love which aid us in working out our problems one by one. In the same way that one is able to solve a mathematical problem without the need of waiting until he understands the whole of mathematics, so one can work out his problems through Christian Science, until eventually all material belief will be eliminated and man revealed as the complete and perfect reflection of God. Speaking of the overcoming of disease and death through the understanding of God as Life, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 429): **"We must begin, however, with the more simple demonstrations of control, and the sooner we begin the better. The final demonstration takes time for its accomplishment."**

The hearts of thousands today go out in gratitude to Mrs. Eddy for her discovery, because they have proved that in her textbook is to be found the correct solution to all human problems. They have tested the truth of the following statement from Science and Health (p. 547): **"A simple statement of Christian Science, if demonstrated by healing, contains the proof of all here said of Christian Science. If one of the statements in this book is true, every one must be true, for not one departs from the stated system and rule. You can prove for yourself, dear reader, the Science of healing, and so ascertain if the author has given you the correct interpretation of Scripture."** We do this as we utilize the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement: **"Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Eve of Frost

Observe how thus the last of asters lean
Against a milk-white mist of moon; how now
the cricket's song,
In this chill silver light, comes bell-like, keen,
To intimate the hour is not long, not long;

How thus the silent vines across the dial
Withdraw unwhispering against this tide of
frost;
And now the single cricket, a higher note
upon his viol,
Sings in his song that all is lost, all lost.

FREDERICK ERBRIGHT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SKETCH OF A WOMAN: *A Drawing by Andrea del Sarto*

ANDREA DEL SARTO (1486-1530) was a Florentine artist of the Renaissance. The name "del Sarto" came to him because of his father's trade, tailoring. He was first trained as a goldsmith and wood-carver, but soon mastered the technique of fresco-painting. Many commissions came to him and his forty-three years were filled with an accomplishment that secured for him the rank of master.

There are extant many drawings which were sketched by Andrea in preparation for his large compositions. In these drawings we discern his mastery. This study, executed in red crayon, reveals the monumentality of Andrea's drawing, the peculiarly telling reference to design which is implicit in mass and which is realized through large and fluent handling of contours. When we look at the drawings of the masters, we realize that they sought and found realism, not through topographic reproduction, but through building design from geometric forms inherent in any visible surface.

A Book From Shakespeare's Own Collection

COUNTESS CLARA LONGWORTH DE CHAMBRUN, a notable Shakespearean scholar, is responsible for the discovery of a sixteenth-century edition (second edition) of *Holinshed's Chronicles*, held to be Shakespeare's personal copy. . . . This edition is a second, while most Shakespearean students have assumed that the poet used a first. The book, which has been rebound since Shakespeare's time, is a particularly clean copy; in fact, many of its close black-lettered pages seem scarcely to have been thumbed, but the middle of the book, which deals with the reign of Richard II and the subsequent War of the Roses, is in a much-used condition and the lower edges of the pages are both thumbed and stained. Several of the passages are underlined; there are some marginal notes and the penmanship is declared by experts to be that of Shakespeare's time. Some experts have gone further and confirmed the handwriting to be identical to the signatures in Shakespeare's will.

There are, approximately, fourscore words written on the various margins of this *Holinshed*. Some of these are merely a reiteration of significant words in the body of the text. The word "Richard" is written several times—and there are scribbled designs on the margins. One of these designs is a scrawled monogram, composed of two hearts arranged in such a way as to create the letter "W," and it is claimed that this second edition of "Holinshed" was Shakespeare's personal copy from which he worked, sometimes scratching figures or designs as he ruminated.

Holinshed's Chronicles, by Raphael Holinshed, a Warwickshire man, was Shakespeare's most constant reference book, and to it he was indebted for *Richard II*, *King John* (in part), *Henry VI*, parts I and 3, *Henry IV*, parts I and 2, *Richard III* and, to a certain extent, in the scene in *Henry IV* where the young prince tries on the crown, he has followed the historian very closely. Long portions of *Henry V* are merely Holinshed's prose turned into blank verse, specifically the Archbishop's long speech (Act I, Sc. 2); Henry's speech to the traitors (Act II, Sc. 2); Exeter's speech (Act IV, Sc. 8); and also Henry's speech to Montjoy and many others, such as the long scene between Malcolm and Macduff in *Macbeth*, which is a complete paraphrase from Holinshed. In the section devoted to *Henry VIII*, he found Katherine's speech almost entire, and he versified it with some amplification in Act II, Scene 4, of that play.

This Skipworth copy of Holinshed may have been a part of Shakespeare's small collection of books which he used for workshop purposes in London and can be seriously considered along with the copy of North's *Plutarch's Lives* at Greenock Library, Ovid's *Metamorphosis* at the Bodleian, and the copy of Florio's *Montaigne* at the British Museum, all of which are marked with Shakespeare's name or initials.—From "Mr. Shakespeare of the Globe," by FAYNE WILLIAMS. (New York: Dutton.)

La Risposta Giusta

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NEI LIBRI SCOLASTICI che trattano di problemi aritmetici, le soluzioni sono spesso presentate in una tavola alla fine del libro. Ognuno può, quindi, vedere se ha calcolato la soluzione giusta di qualsiasi problema speciale.

Molti hanno cercato di scoprire i fatti della vita, le grandi verità alla base di tutta l'esistenza, e si sono indubbiamente accorti che se la risposta giusta ai molteplici problemi che assalgono l'umanità potesse essere conosciuta, la loro soluzione sarebbe facilitata. Giobbe, gridando dalle profondità della disperazione, si riporta che dicesse (Giobbe 23:3-5): "Oh sapessi dove trovarlo! potessi arrivare fino al suo trono! Esporrei la mia causa dinanzi a lui, riempirei d'argomenti la mia bocca. Saprei quel che mi risponderebbe, e capirei quello che avrebbe da dirmi". Quando Giobbe imparò la vera natura di Dio, la sua sofferenza cessò.

Attraverso i secoli molti hanno giustamente creduto che la risposta a tutti i problemi umani si trova nella Bibbia, ma non sono riusciti a scoprire che cosa sia. Hanno sentito acutamente le anomalie, le contradizioni e le assurdità dell'esistenza materiale, ma si sono creduti impotenti a correggere gli errori perchè non sapevano come trovare la risposta. Quando Mary Baker Eddy scoprì la Scienza dell'essere, chiamò la sua scoperta Scienza Cristiana, e nel libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, essa ci ha dato la "chiave" che schiude il significato spirituale della Bibbia. Per mezzo della sua rivelazione di Dio come Mente, Spirito, Anima, Principio, Vita, Verità, Amore infiniti, essa pose le fondamenta di un intendimento illuminato spirituale di Lui, nel quale si può trovare la soluzione di ogni problema, sia di guarigione dal peccato, malattia, scarsità, come di qualsiasi altra discordanza, individuale, nazionale, od internazionale.

Ci si può domandare: Perchè mai un intendimento di Dio quale Mente o Principio aiuta a risolvere un problema umano? Perchè ciò che Dio, Mente divina, Principio, sa è sempre vero ed eterno. Un errore non può essere eliminato a meno che il fatto a proposito del quale l'errore è stato commesso sia conosciuto. La Scienza Cristiana rivela che l'esistenza materiale è un senso d'esistenza scorretto, un concetto erroneo di quel che è la realtà. In *Science and Health* ed altri scritti di Mrs. Eddy possiamo trovare la verità che confuta ogni fase di questo senso d'esistenza erroneo, e che è stata dimostrata ripetutamente capace di sanare qualora sia applicata sinceramente e con onestà. In nessun luogo, forse, queste verità sanatrici sono compendiate meglio che in ciò che si chiama "la dichiarazione scientifica dell'essere", che si trova a pagina 468 di *Science and Health*: "Non vi è vita, verità, intelligenza, nè sostanza nella materia. Tutto è Mente infinita e la sua infinita manifestazione, poichè Iddio è Tutto-in-tutto. La Spirito è Verità immortale; la materia è un errore mortale. Lo Spirito è il reale e l'eterno; la materia è l'irreale e l'effemero. Lo Spirito è Dio, e l'uomo è la Sua immagine e somiglianza. Quindi l'uomo non è materiale; egli è spirituale".

Lo scrivente ricorda che quando egli scorse ciò che la Scienza Cristiana insegna e ciò che fa, espresse sorpresa che le credenze della materia e materialità non fossero immediatamente ed interamente sradicate per mezzo di un intendimento dell'onnipotenza di Dio, Spirito; ma in misura che egli venne ad imparare di più sull'immenso lavoro da farsi prima che la completa spiritualità potesse essere dimostrata, fu riconoscente alla divina saggezza e l'Amore che ci aiutano a risolvere uno ad uno i nostri problemi. Nello stesso modo che si è capaci di risolvere un problema matematico senza bisogno di aspettare fino a quando si comprenda tutta la matematica, così si possono risolvere i propri problemi per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana, finchè un giorno tutta la credenza materiale sarà eliminata e l'uomo sarà rivelato come la completa e perfetta riflessione di Dio. Parlando del trionfo sulla malattia e la morte per mezzo dell'intendimento di Dio come Vita, Mrs. Eddy dice (*ibid.*, p. 429): "Dobbiamo peraltro cominciare colle dimostrazioni di controllo più semplici; e il più presto cominciamo tanto meglio. La dimostrazione finale richiede tempo per essere compiuta".

I cuori di migliaia oggigiorno sono ripieni di gratitudine a Mrs. Eddy per la sua scoperta, perchè hanno dimostrato che nel suo libro di testo si trova la soluzione corretta di tutti i problemi umani. Hanno messo alla prova la verità della seguente dichiarazione da *Science and Health* (pag. 547): "Una semplice dichiarazione della Scienza Cristiana, se dimostrata per la guarigione, contiene la prova di tutto quello detto qui sulla Scienza Cristiana. Se una sola delle dichiarazioni in questo libro è vera, ognuna dev'essere vera, poichè nessuna si allontana dal sistema e dalla regola che sono presentati. Tu puoi dimostrare da te, caro lettore, la Scienza della guarigione, ed accertarti così se l'autrice ha dato la giusta interpretazione della Scrittura". Facciamo questo quando utilizziamo la verità della dichiarazione di Mrs. Eddy: "Lo Spirito è Dio, e l'uomo è la Sua immagine e somiglianza. Quindi l'uomo non è materiale; egli è spirituale".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Walnut Grove

IT WAS MY PLAN to begin at the beginning—that is, to look first for the cottage where the four saplings grew in the south yard—only now they would be big trees. After that, the six-room white house next the schoolyard, where we moved when I was six, and where we stabled a pony in the shed. And finally the sprawling house with the wide porches, the orchard and grape arbor and potato patch in the back, where my father and the grosbeaks used to work on bright summer mornings.

It was four-thirty when I got to the village, after thirty hot miles on the concrete. I quartered myself and the bicycle in a tourist cabin, bathed and changed clothes. Tourist cabins and hard roads were a new institution since I had left Walnut Grove, twenty-three years ago. The woman who operated the camp claimed to have known my parents; she was a stranger to me, but spoke with corroborative detail. She was thus the first link with the past.

* * *

Nature was ever kind to Walnut Grove. Splendid hills, venerable trees, gardens and lawns that grew in spite of everything. I had come a long way to see these hills, and the trees, and how dark it got at night.

I remembered well how to get to the cottage. Along Main Street, across the railroad tracks and north past the Lehman mansion with the pillars. Turn west at Grandma Betsy's gray house. The mansion was there and the gray house was there, though other people occupied them now. Along the way were houses I didn't remember, and it was by careful navigating that I made the right turns. One block west, two north. The cottage should have been along in there somewhere.

* * *

There had been a vacant lot to the north of the cottage, and prairie, waist-deep, to the east; butterflies floated over the mullein and a thin road sauntered off west and dimmed out in pure laziness. If they had only left these things as they were, I could have gotten along all right. But there wasn't any little cottage anywhere. Strange houses were all around, built far out into the country. The lazy road—or perhaps another one—had been replaced by a macadam highway. I rode slowly around one block and then another, looking for a familiar cellar door from which a small boy, years ago, might have watched chicken hawks and chimney swifts in the sky. There was nothing familiar.

* * *

Time was fleeting. I gave it up and headed south, back through town, looking for waymark number two. The village courthouse was unchanged, the shade trees a quarter-century more luxuriant. Two blocks south, there had been a red brick church on the corner. That was gone, replaced by a handsome brownstone structure with stained-glass windows, and parish house adjoining. But it marked my corner, and I turned there to seek the six-room house next the school.

* * *

The school, too, was gone. On the same site was a modern high school which would have fitted better in Pasadena. On its west was a terrace, grateful to the eye, and an athletic field. I looked at this for perhaps thirty seconds before I realized that, somewhere around the forty-yard line, was the place where our house used to stand.

House number three, I found. The trees were bigger and broader and the building itself was changed. The rails of the porches were gone, and the grape-arbor, and the peach trees. A lace curtain moved and a hostile face looked out at me. Sadly I mounted the bicycle and rode away.

* * *

I thought: "I will get away from houses and look for the Stone Arch. That, at least, shall be a bridge to the past." One went straight west for that, past the two tall ash trees at Hallam's gate, and down the hill. The road was familiar, though the new houses lining it were not. The top of the hill was recognizable. But beyond the crest the road swung sharply to the north. When I stubbornly persisted to the west, I wound up in the side yard of a new home, among cement sacks and piles of sand.

Ahead I could see the creek. Dragging the bicycle, I forced my way to its banks. It was a narrow, muddy slough, not the dashing stream I had remembered. Two boys were mucking along its edge.

"Boys," I asked, "where's the Stone Arch?"

"You mean the old yellow bridge, I guess," said one. "It went out in the high water—back in 1927, maybe."

* * *

Disillusioned at last, I sought a restaurant and dawdled through the meal, remembering. Slightly. On the street again, near dark, I remembered how night used to come to this leafy village and then my interest returned. Walking slowly south, I came in late dusk to the academy campus and followed the winding walks among the pre-Civil War buildings. Darkness softened what might have been strange to me, and a thread of daylight showed me what I had already chosen to remember.

There was no disappointment in this, and no impatience; but, instead, a quiet pleasure that deepened with the twilight. On a broad curve of the campus was a group of players in white, moving about an unlighted outdoor stage. In the dimness, I could not tell that I did not know the faces. Someone, passing me at arm's length, looked up, almost spoke, and went on. I wondered if anywhere in the world was a scene of greater calm than this.

* * *

Slowly, slowly I walked along the streets. Lights were only at certain corners. Between them darkness collected in pools; trees swam in it, and darkness pushed tangibly against my face. The sidewalks were of diagonal bricks, with grass growing up between. Many summers ago, those bricks used to be hot to my bare feet. I recognized them under foot now.

I came to a little bridge over a rivulet; and I sat on the top rail until the street lights went out, and the house lights went out, and there was only the light from the stars. The air was sweet and there was a little breeze. Feeling the way then with my feet, and walking softly, I strolled up and down those hills, remembering, imagining. It was good to get back and see the hills, and the walnut trees, and how dark it gets at night.

JOHN F. HAYES

Home Like a Swallow

Home like a swallow
home in the sunset,
home to my heart
my dear.

Bird to the loft
with the red sun dying—
home to my heart,
to my heart, my dear.

Now with the starlight
pale on the floor
sleep till the morning
dear, my dear.

VIRGINIA ESTERLY DUNBAR

November

November is a gray, gaunt woman
preparing her house for a guest,
safening it against the boisterous coming
of a beloved child.

Swept of ornament the glowing highboy,
the satin-topped tables swept,
swept are the low carved chests.
Even the crimson draperies
lie quietly in burning folds
behind a polished lock, quite strong.

November is a tall, spare woman.
She stands at an open door,
her cleared house rising beautiful behind
her.
Full of quiet joy
she awaits the swift, sweet onset.

PEARL LUNT ROBINSON

Bermuda's Casual Scenery

BERMUDA'S SCENERY of the interior is not breath-taking or awe-inspiring like that of the coast. Its appeal is quiet, unobtrusive. There are no mountains, no canyons, no waterfalls. No hill rises 300 feet above sea-level. No dark tropical rivers creep mysteriously. There are no rivers at all. The beauty is almost as simple as light and shadow. It is the splendor of Sicilian sunshine lying upon the swelling hills and gentle valleys; upon the curving ribbons of white coral roads, flanked by aged stone walls or bright colored hedges, behind which, half-hidden among the broad leaves of plantains and bananas, sit the tidy, solid cottages with their immaculate white roofs. An especial charm of the scenery is the uncertainty of what is coming next, the informality, the unevenness, the casual arrangements of man and nature. As Mr. Hayward remarked, there are not six places in the Islands where you can gaze ahead on the road for five hundred yards. The roads meander; go up and down; now on the flat in the open, a minute later between high walls where the road beds have been dug deep down into solid rock. They go past an eighteenth-century mansion with a colonnade of royal palms; next past a Portuguese farmer's house with pig pens in full view; past a field lying fallow; past a salt marsh where the "water-loving" mangroves throw their branches down into the dark ooze and where blue herons glide to a landing. They go . . . past shacks high on the cliffs where fishermen have spread their nets to dry. Tribal roads, skirted with aloes—only wide enough for a man on horse-back—lead over hills crosswise from "sea to sea." Winding pathways edged with Spanish bayonets point the way to a Negro cabin bursting with pickaninnies, to a melon patch, an acre of lilies, or to a lone bare chimney that once belonged to a house.—From "The Story of Bermuda," by HUDSON STRODE. (New York: Random House.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1942

Along Freedom's Trails: The Saga Of Daniel Shays and the American Farmers

By R. H. Markham
Eighth of 30 Articles

Springfield, Mass.

Every American, in touch with current events, knows that the Farm Block in Washington exercises much pressure upon our Government. American farmers began very early to make their wants known and have often done it in very dramatic ways, under very sensational leaders. Of these, one of the most spectacular was Capt. Daniel Shays of Massachusetts, who, shortly after the Revolutionary War, launched a rebellion for the purpose of seizing the state government. Shays' Rebellion horrified and alarmed leading people in all the Thirteen Colonies. It even distressed George Washington.

His main scene of action was Springfield, which is now the third city of Massachusetts. A plain stone marker shows the place where American farmers once tried to seize a Federal Arsenal, that they might impose their will upon a state government by force. They were defeated and their rebellion was soon crushed. Not far from that modest monument of failure is an imposing statue of a Puritan. It stands in a prominent park and is one of the most impressive likenesses of the dominant type of New England colonist that has ever been made.

The two monuments graphically represent the glaring contrast between the strong willed, adequately clothed. Bible carrying, law enforcing master of Massachusetts and the band of bitter, ragged, debt-ridden rebel farmers fighting against established order.

Which of these men was right in that tragic clash of 1787, the law-enforcer or the law defier? Popular American sentiment during all the intervening years has felt much sympathy for the rebel. One cannot doubt that Daniel Shays' attitude is a very vital element in the American tradition. And one may not doubt that insurgency has sometimes proved useful. Shays' Rebellion, though crushed, caused fundamental reforms and resulted in more consideration for common people.

However, it is certain that America was founded and has been maintained chiefly by the preservers of order, rather than by order destroyers. Law enforcers have saved the Shayses from themselves. America has embraced both the insurgent and the judge, making order dynamic as a flowing river or as the advancing spring.

The farmer of Massachusetts during the first decade after the end of the Revolutionary War had many reasons for disappointments and bitterness. Their incomes were very low, their taxes very high and their debts enormous. As a matter of fact, the farm family that made fifty dollars a year at that time was considered forunate. Interest and taxes alone consumed the total income in many cases. Lawyers fees seemed terribly exorbitant and multitudes of farmers were being dispossessed. Not only that; they were also thrown in jail.

In addition, many were still excluded from holding office, or even from voting. And that deplorable state of affairs existed after the Colonists had fought and won the war to make all men equal. So is it strange that American farmers from the Canadian border to Florida were in a bitter mood.

How could they have felt otherwise? For more than a decade most of them directly or indrectely had been struggling to establish a society that would give substance to the most inspiring and beautiful declaration ever read by common people. Equality and liberty were said to be self-evident. Also every American had been told "that whenever a government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it." A noble man had written that. The best men in all the Colonies had endorsed it, and acted on it. A new commonwealth of free men had been formed on that basis.

Yet multitudes of Americans instead of being free were actually threatened with jail and instead of pursuing happiness they were faced by destitution and utter wretchedness. They felt they had been deceived. Modern agitators would say "they were sold down the river."

Who were these discontents? They were what Lincoln later called "the people." They were what Americans like to call "folks." Of course not all the people or folks were dissatisfied, but a large proportion of them were; probably a majority. Some had come to America as indentured servants, served out their period of servitude, earned a little money, bought land and became independent farmers. Others were free workers who had moved out of the city work shops and bought little places of their own so as to be independent.

They were all humble men and women trying to work up in life and they had been happy to call something their own. They were the old world trying to become a new world. They were Germans, Swiss, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, English trying to merge in a new nation. They were social pioneers daring to achieve what had never been accomplished except briefly and on a very meagre scale, namely to make small farmers self governing.

But all their efforts at becoming independent seemed on the point of collapse. To be sure, even in primitive colonial America the artisans, though working 12 hours daily, lived better than the workers in any other country and the farmers even in the lonely woodlands had advanced further than any mass of land workers anywhere on earth, but now all their gains seemed threatened.

And the very hope of freedom was threatened. Revolutionists had so long shouted for liberty and fought for liberty that they had almost brought the country to anarchy. Every colony and every colonist wanted to be entirely free. The civilians wanted to be free from the military. Some soldiers wanted to seize control over the central government and a group of mutineers actually did chase it out of Philadelphia clear to Princeton. Debtors wanted to be free from debt; the poor to be free from poverty; most to be free from high taxes.

Confusion and uncertainty prevailed. Washington wrote in alarm: "There are combustibles in every state. I feel infinitely more than I can express for the disorders. Who but a Tory could have foreseen them!" Indeed, the Tories were jubilantly predicting America's collapse.

The people who were suffering most had come to feel a deep and burning aversion for solid, prosperous, educated citizens. As a moral compensation, the backwoodsman began to glory in his provincialism. He tended to suspect the college graduates. He opposed "bookish" theories. He despised lawyers, and in the coarseness of his surroundings, he felt an antipathy to fine houses and soft raiment.

The poor of New England and the other Colonies remembered how a few years earlier their neighbors had thrown British tea into the sea, defied policemen, issued flaming proclamations, and confiscated property. So they, too, wanted action. They wanted laws against debts and laws providing paper money or "soft money" as they called it. In some places they gained power over state governments and issued streams of fiat bank notes. That was especially the case in Rhode Island. Naturally the paper money then immediately lost most of its value, and the merchants refused to take it. So the people, through their representatives, voted the merchants had to take it.

The merchants preferred to close shop. So the people brought the merchants to court. The judges upheld the merchants, so the people voted to dismiss the judges. One state would not take another state's money. With a dozen different currencies of widely differing values, with a dollar of one kind worth 60 cents, of another 25 cents, and another a dime, no standard measure of values remained, so business transactions partially ceased, and not a few communities returned to simple barter.

In that situation and others like it, farmers launched armed rebellions in several colonies. There had been one earlier in New York and one in Virginia. In North Carolina there was a serious uprising and later one in Pennsylvania. Now one of the most threatening broke out in Massachusetts. The desperate farmers who were losing land, houses, furniture and stock by orders of the judges decided to stop the operation of law. They took their pitchforks or guns, if they had any, and went to court to prevent the judges from acting, so that no mortage could be foreclosed and no man condemned to prison for debt.

The leader in this action was a former army captain, Daniel Shays. He was not a very strong personality, nor an able leader, but for a time showed much boldness. He didn't see why he shouldn't do to Massachusetts rulers what George Washington had done to English rulers. His followers felt heroic and pleased, as they succeeded in preventing even the Supreme Court of the State from sitting.

After that triumph they set out to seize guns from the Federal Arsenal, so as to set up a government that would protect their little farms and cabins and cows and keep themselves out of jail. American revolutionary farmers armed with guns met other armed American farmers who had volunteered to preserve order, and they killed one another. Ex-soldiers who had been fighting for freedom were now fighting one another.

A tragic day for the world had dawned. Freedom had brought disorder; self government had found vent in civil war. In new America farmers had revolted just as peasants in all the old lands have revolted. And they had been shot down, as peasants in all lands were shot down. Government by the people was not working smoothly. Many Americans wanted a king. Others, a military dictator. Freedom for poor people seemed like an illusory star, fading in the dawn of reality.

But it did not fade entirely. The defeated rebels were treated with extreme clemency. Even Shays was soon pardoned, though he was hiding in such dense and distant woods that he didn't learn about it for many years. He lived out his days as a veritable Rip Van Winkle. A majority of the Massachusetts people voted for order and reforms. Tranquility was restored and prosperity returned.

It is quite probable that a majority of the Colonists sympathized with Shays and his rebels. They didn't approve his methods, but most shared his dissatisfaction and many applauded his audacity.

Such bold people of moderate means, restless dispositions and an inclination to direct action are a source both of growth and danger. They both provoked the civil war and helped preserve the American Union. They helped elect Lincoln, and they elected Huey Long.

Such rebels cause disorders and have wrecked many States. There are some in America even in 1942. But the guilt is not all on one side. There is no peaceful way to order except for the most favored Americans voluntarily to show much more solidarity with the less favored.

U. S. A. 87 Marion Post Wolcott

Today's Planting and Tomorrow's Reaping Stem From Yesterday's Tilling

American farmers before and since the days of Daniel Shays have seen dark days, but ever the light breaks through, and the march toward greater economic independence advances.

Three Armies Race for Tunis, Pivot of Struggle for Mediterranean

By Russell H. Lens, Chief Cartographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tunisia on Great Hump of Northern Africa Controls Channel to Sicily

Historic province, formerly center of the great trading empire of Carthage, has become the goal of Allied troops marching east from Algeria and west from Egypt and of the German commander Rommel, retreating west from Egypt. Occupation of this French territory virtually means control of the Mediterranean, since the short 140-mile neck of water forming the narrowest point of the Mediterranean can be commanded by planes based on Tunis or by warcraft based on Bizerte. Tunisia, governed by a native Bey, was not expected to offer serious resistance to the Allies, following the speedy capitulation of Algeria and Morocco.

East Algeria Falls in One Day; Axis Efficiency Aids U. S. Force

By William King
United States War Correspondent With the AEF in Africa

WITH THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, East of Algiers, Nov. 9. Delayed. (AP)—United States soldiers swept in from the Mediterranean to take all vital objectives east of Algiers in a single day against opposition which was fierce in spots.

A heavily guarded convoy brought troops into position for landing operation in combat transports promptly on schedule the night of Nov. 7.

Silently and in total darkness, landing craft were lowered into choppy water and the first assault troops swung overside on nets of heavy rope and took their positions in the boats.

In simultaneous operations, units from this battle force made landings on three beaches in the neighborhood of Sintaya and Surcouf, promptly on the fixed hour of 1 a. m.

The first company of the battalion on the middle beach began marching toward the airport at Maison Blanche immediately after hitting land. Other units followed swiftly, and the 11-mile march was completed without rest.

First Lieut. Edwin Perry of Framingham, Mass., said as he led his platoon across the field there was a short burst of fire from a fixed machine-gun position manned by Algerian troops, but before he could order answering fire the Algerians stood up and surrendered.

This correspondent watched as Axis air forces pressed home a terrific attack just before nightfall on transports and a beach on which vehicles and troops still were being landed.

High-level and dive bombers dropped high explosives but were driven off by massed fire from the transports' guns and supporting fire from British naval vessels.

No ships were hit and all bombs aimed at the beach fell into the water.

Some of what lies ahead of the United Nations in Tunisia is told in the following dispatch from an Associated Press correspondent who became well acquainted with the French North African Empire during an assignment of several months last year.

By William C. McGaffin

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 13 (AP)—The efficiency of the Axis in dismantling Tunisia's defenses and the French Protectorate's topography will help the Americans and their British allies in their drive to occupy the last French foothold in North Africa.

Flat farmlands sloping gently down to the Mediterranean are ideal for maneuvering tanks and landing air-borne troops.

When I was there last year, the French thought the Germans would profit by the terrain.

The French also were worried by the thorough job the Axis Armistice Commission had done in dismantling Tunisia's once-strong fortifications, feeling that this had laid them open to easy German occupation any time that Hitler directed.

The Mareth Line, French North Africa's "Little Maginot" defenses facing the border of Libya, was made virtually impotent by the Italians' systematic destruction.

Similarly, the great port and naval base of Bizerte, which had been powerfully armed up to 1940, was so weakened after the Armistice that the French confidentially confessed fear that "Germans could take it whenever they wished" with a minimum of trouble.

During France's participation in the war, Bizerte bristled with warships, planes, and guns and had all other accoutrements of modern defense.

All was changed after the Armistice.

In the whole port, I saw only two small warships, huddled together in lonely silence.

A few land planes rested on the field fronting a long series of hangars.

So far as one could tell, all the big coastal guns were still in place in the forts but were immobilized just as efficiently as if they had been removed, for nearly all the ammunition was seized.

As to the terrain, the farther south you go in Tunisia, the flatter it gets. It is flat, treeless, and monotonous. In the south, around Gabes, it is semidesert.

Intimate Message: Washington

'Astounding' Progress of Latin-American Women ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Eleven vivacious, handsome Latin Americans—members of the Inter-American Commission of Women—are meeting in Washington this week with the United States delegate, Miss Mary Winslow, to review and plan for the progress of women in the Americas.

A far cry from the traditional cartoon of the feminist with her flat heels and mannish attire are these beauteous señoritas and señoras, yet they speak of women's rights and equality of the sexes in terms that would shock many Latin Americans—and also the Nazis.

The Inter-American Commission is a branch of the Pan American Union, and while the most it can do is to pass resolutions and make recommendations to Pan-American congresses, each of these women individually has an important influence in affairs affecting women in her own country.

The Commission's sessions here have been behind closed doors, but Miss Winslow says that the year's progress for American women reported by the delegates is "astounding."

Women of Latin background are coming out of their homes to do war work for the cause of freedom and democracy to a degree that they long refused to do just for the assertion of their right to vote or take peacetime part in public affairs.

For instance, Señora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero, of Argentina, Chairman of the Commission, said that before the war it took her six years to bring 1,000 women into an organization to work for the vote for Argentine women. In the last year, she has mobilized 32,000 women for civilian defense and propaganda for the democracies. All over the Argentine these groups are springing up—a nucleus, Señora Martinez Guerrero hopes, for a postwar attainment of suffrage.

"Women," the Señora told her colleagues, "must give so much in this war effort that afterward their rights will be recognized without hesitancy."

Other delegates whose nations have not yet given women the vote told the same story. "Our women won't work for women's rights the way the Anglo-Saxon women do," explained the Peruvian delegate—Señora Aurora Caceres, "but they are doing much civilian defense work and little by little are becoming interested in public life."

Brazil has sent a delegate to the Commission's meeting for the first time this year, thus showing its favor to the United States and the United Nations cause. She is enthusiastic Senhora Anna Amelia de Queiroz Carneiro de Mendoca, poetess and Vice-President of the Brazilian Federation of Feminine Progress. Senhora de Mendoca started right off by announcing she would ask the Commission to have its members work for the "inclusion of a woman plenipotentiary member on the delegation of each country represented at the peace conference and body charged with the establishment of world order after peace is won."

Brazilian women have had the vote since 1932—which they can use when and if there is an election. It is interesting to recall that it was Carrie Chapman Catt who inspired the woman's suffrage movement in Brazil. Senhora de Mendoca told the story—how Bertha Lutz, a Brazilian, had come to a Pan American Women's Conference in Baltimore, Md., in 1922 and become so inspired by Mrs. Catt, that she returned home and formed the Brazilian organization of women which finally achieved suffrage. Today President Vargas's wife sets an example for Brazilian women in the field of public social service, through active interest in two large projects, one a village where 500 underprivileged girls are housed and educated, another a home for newsboys.

The Dominican Republic is the latest Latin-American Republic to attain woman's suffrage, largely through the efforts of Minerva Bernardino, Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Commission and already three women have been elected to its congress.

All over South America women of the middle class are getting away from the old Latin idea that women are a part of their husband's chattels, the delegates report. More women are attending universities. Few are having their marriages dictated by their parents. More are entering business, the professions, and Government service.

Delegates from Argentina and Chile, the two nations which the United States has yet been unable to line up with the United Nations, say the women of their countries are strong against Fascism because it destroys women's rights, and they even indicate that if women in their country had the right to vote today, their lawmakers might not be so slow in coming over to the United Nations side.

All of which indicates that Hitler, by his effort to send women back to the kitchen may eventually be the instrument by which women of the Southern Hemisphere attain the opportunity to speak out their deep feelings in world affairs.

Many New England Colleges Reach End of Football Trail Tomorrow Afternoon

Final Whistle on Saturday Ends Season for 12 Teams

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although interest in football hereabouts may continue until the first of the year, if Boston College makes the grade as a Bowl contender, the end of the trail for the majority of New England college elevens will be reached tomorrow afternoon.

Already eight colleges have finished their 1942 schedules—American International, Bates, Colby, Bowdoin, Maine, Norwich, Rhode Island State, and Springfield—and tomorrow will find another dozen donning their moleskins for the final time. Left on the scene will be just seven teams, five of which will be all done the following Saturday. As usual B. C. and Holy Cross will be the last to put away their uniforms, completing the New England picture in their traditional game Nov. 28.

On the local scene Tufts and Northeastern will wind up tomorrow, the Jumbos favored to take Massachusetts State at Medford in a game that means as much to them as the Yale game means to Harvard. Northeastern closes its disastrous first season under Foxy Flumere as underdogs again, this time to undefeated New Hampshire at Durham.

Harvard vs. Brown

In the Stadium Harvard will be host to Brown in a contest of Master vs. Pupil, Dick Harlow against Skip Stahley, and for many this game will hold more interest than B. C.'s schedule meeting with the Fordham Rams at Fenway Park. The Eagles are heavily favored to win their seventh game in a row to remain undefeated and untied and possibly gain added national stature.

At Nickerson Field Boston University will take on Lieut. Warren McGuirk's Quonset Naval Training Station nine, about which not much is known. The Terriers haven't been able to scout the sailors, who may prove a bit too strong. That prediction, however, is made in the dark.

Little Three Final . . .

Chief interest outside of Boston will be centered in Amherst, where the final of the Little Three series will be played. Both Williams and Amherst come up to this traditional affair undefeated and untied, but of the two Williams appears to have the better chances of coming out on top Indications are that one of the biggest crowds in years will be on hand to view the proceedings.

Dartmouth, which came back last week with a win over Princeton, goes to New York City to play Cornell; Yale and Princeton have shifted the site of their game to Columbia's Baker Field in New York; and Holy Cross will be at home in Worcester to the Temple outfit which was blanked by Boston College last Saturday.

Final Contests

In all other games for New England elevens, the teams will be playing their final contests, with Connecticut at Coast Guard, Vermont at Middlebury, with the former favored to win the State championship after defeating Norwich last Saturday, and Wesleyan at Trinity.

Followers of the Boston College Eagles will be anxious to hear the outcome of the Georgia Tech-Alabama game tomorrow, for a defeat of the Yellow Jackets, coupled with a B. C. victory, would undoubtedly move the local eleven up to the No. 2 spot in the national grid rankings. Georgia, playing a setup in Centre, is expected to keep her No. 1 spot. Should Georgia Tech win, however, all would lead up to a mighty Georgia-Georgia Tech battle Nov. 28, in which one or the other is bound to fall, provided there is no tie.

Shoot the Works

It is safe to say that the Eagles will shoot the works against Fordham, even though Denny Myers says he will settle for a one-point victory. The Rams were knocked off by Tennessee 40-14, Tennessee was beaten by Alabama 8-0, and Alabama was defeated by Georgia 21-10, so to gain prominence the Eagles should get more than 40 points.

B. C. was cheered by the news that Mickey Connolly, ill part of this week, will start in his usual fullback slot, joining Holovak, Doherty, and Mangene in the backfield.

Starting Times For Local Games

Harvard vs. Brown at Harvard Stadium. 2:30 p. m.

Boston College vs. Temple at Fenway Park. 2 p. m.

Boston University vs. Quonset Naval at Nickerson Field, Weston. 2 p. m.

Tufts vs. Massachusetts State at Medford Oval. 2 p. m.

Major Leaguers Help Condition Army at Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—Three major league baseball stars—Paul Derringer, Cincinnati Reds pitcher; Paul Waner, Boston Braves outfielder; and Butch Henline, former major league player and now an umpire, have been added to the physical training program at Drew Field here, the Tampa Tribune says.

The three athletes, the Tribune disclosed, offered their services during the winter months to help condition the soldiers and improve their playing ability. They will begin the program Nov. 17.

Speaking for the trio, Derringer said: "We want to do something to help in the war effort and believe we can do a great deal in the conditioning program of the soldiers."

Derringer, Waner and Henline will work as civilians donating their services, and will conduct the program under the supervision of the Army's physical training instructions at the field.

Henline is now an umpire in the International League.

Vic Myles Sent To N. Y. Rangers From New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Manager Jacob Podoloff of the New Haven Eagles in the American Hockey League, has announced that Vic Myles, young defenseman from Moose Jaw, Sask., now playing his third season here, had been sent to the New York Rangers of the National League on loan.

Podoloff said that if Myles stayed with the Rangers, with whom the Eagles have a working agreement, the New Haven club "probably" would receive other players in return rather than cash.

Lester Patrick, Rangers' manager, watched Myles perform here Wednesday as the Eagles defeated Pittsburgh for their first victory of the season.

Pony Will Operate

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Class D Pony Baseball League plans to operate next season despite wartime obstacles, league President Robert C. Stedler said after a directors' meeting.

Nearing the End of theGrid Year

By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press

Top, left to right: Swede Anderson, Harvard blocking back who returns to action after missing the Michigan game; George Foster, Tufts back who will help close out the Jumbo season at Medford; Fred Naumetz, Boston College star center and co-captain, and Capt. Dick Grey of Northeastern, who leads the team in its final game against New Hampshire. At the right is Daniel (Doc) Savage, Brown back who is expected to shine at Harvard Stadium.

Major Tennis Tourneys Kept on Curtailed Card

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the more encouraging news from the war fronts, which tends to give the athletic picture a more rosy tinge, curtailment of sports in general will continue.

For example, the United States Lawn Tennis Association says that southern court play will operate on a diminished schedule this winter, partly because of a scarcity of participants, partly through lack of equipment and also because the resorts no longer are packed with tennis-following tourists.

In fact, so unsettled is the situation that an official announcement has been sent out advising professionals who usually flock to Florida and other southern resort centers to stay away or come prepared to eat lightly.

Of the tournaments likely to be held, the Sugar Bowl event at the New Orleans Country Club probably heads the list. Backed by official sanction, this tourney will start on Dec. 26, as a major part of the annual Sugar Bowl show. Ted Schroeder won it a year ago. As this is written, four Florida events are expected to be run off on schedule. They are: the Florida State championship at the Orlando Tennis Club; the Dixie tourney at the Davis Island Club, Tampa; the Coral Gables title event by the University of Miami, and the Florida West Coast at St. Petersburg.

The U. S. L. T. A., in limiting the number of tournaments in Florida to those regularly held for several years, also let it be known that competitions promoted by hitherto unheralded clubs throughout the nation will not be received with favorable action. All signs point to the fact that the era of tennis joy riders is over—the days when amateurs lived luxuriously at hotels and clubs by the simple method of playing tennis. Of course, many of these hotels and clubs already have been taken over by the Army and Navy for barracks.

As far as personnel is concerned, the tournaments still on the winter schedule will not be lacking in high powered competition, even though many of the big names will be missing. The absence of the veteran competitors will open the way all through the South for new, young talent—girls and boys who will become the big names of the future. The U. S. L. T. A. is aware that California tourneys have gone along successfully this year, with many new faces pushing to the front.

A shortage of balls hindered northern clubs through the summer months and naturally will be felt in the South. But there will be enough to take care of the scheduled tourneys.

The U. S. L. T. A., like any other sports organization, is anxious to keep its pet pastime going with as little interruption as possible. America must have athletics to participate in and to look upon in its idle hours. It is interesting to note that Britain has kept sports going through continual bombings and stops one of them only when equipment no longer is available.

When the present stock of golf balls runs out, Britons can be expected to try wooden ones, which might be an idea for tennis. The plan hardly sounds worthy of enthusiasm, yet it gives you an inkling of how sincere the British are in continuing athletics.

Sports Around the Hub

Dinghies Busy on Charles

The Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association brings to a close what it calls its most successful dinghy season Sunday with the unique regatta on the Charles River Basin—the invitation team races under the auspices of the Northeastern University Yacht Club in the Tech class B dinghies, through the courtesy of the Nautical Association of M. I. T.

The event is a novelty in that it will consist of a series of triangular and quadrangular matches within the framework of one big regatta. A dozen New England colleges have accepted Northeastern's invitation to enter teams of three crews in the regatta.

The team race regatta was designed to serve a dual purpose. First, to provide additional competition for several member clubs, such as Holy Cross, New Hampshire, Williams and Worcester P. I., which do not enjoy the facilities or amount of racing offered around Boston and at some other colleges. Second, the unique setup offers each team a double chance to win at least one regatta during the single day's competition.

Twenty-five colleges, an increase of two over last year, have entered the varsity I. C. 4-A cross-country run at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, Monday afternoon. The five-mile grind gets under way at 3 o'clock, with the three-mile freshman race scheduled for half an hour earlier. Rhode Island State is favored to defend successfully the title it has won two years in a row. No varsity team has won three times running since Michigan from 1933 through '37.

Briefs . . . Harvard, Brown, and Boston College are holding pre-game get-togethers this evening. The Brown affair will be held at the University Club, the Crimson at the Varsity Club, and the B. C.-Fordham event in the Tower Building on the campus at the Heights . . . Incidentally, Eagle followers will be interested to know that the Notre Dame eleven, which is supposed to be B. C.'s rival in the race for a bowl assignment, has been refused official permission to participate in a post-season grid contest . . . Joe Vosmik, Ray Mack, Roy Weatherly and Al Milnar, well-known names in big league circles, are working in a Cleveland aircraft plant.

The umpiring contract of Charles Berry, one-time Red Sox and Philadelphia catcher, has been sold to the American League by the International. He broke into major company near the close of the 1942 campaign . . . A good man, who could be useful on the coaching staff of some big league outfit, is being allowed to walk around loose. He is Gabby Hartnett, recently relieved of his managerial duties at Indianapolis . . . Boston late yesterday heard of the passing on of Mrs. John Cochrane, mother of Lieut. Mickey Cochrane of the U. S. Navy and big league fame.

Big Three Football Game In New York at Columbia

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Remember the Big Three? Those once-great names of the football world are just names now seldom mentioned in the talk of national championships and All-America players, but at least 33,000 people will remember them Saturday when Yale and Princeton play the 66th game of football's oldest continuous rivalry at Columbia's Baker Field.

The game, shifted to New York because of the transportation shortage, has been a sell-out since early this week. It might have drawn an even bigger crowd in Yankee Stadium, but the "Ivy League" colleges preferred the collegiate atmosphere of the Columbia Field and besides it seemed plenty big enough early this season when the Tigers drew only 20,000 for the Navy game at the Stadium.

On Up-Grade Again

But Princeton surprisingly whipped Navy in that game and went on to get a tie with mighty Pennsylvania and to beat Brown decisively. The Tigers slumped against Harvard and Dartmouth, but they're apparently on the upgrade again with the return of sophomore Warren Vieth, an important part of their backfield machinery.

Meanwhile Yale, starting under a new coach, has justified Howie Odell's faith in his methods by recovering from early season setbacks to trounce Dartmouth and Brown. Last week the Elis lost to Cornell in one of those games that might have gone either way.

Past Performances

If they're "up" for the game—and they practically started the tradition that you can toss out past performances when considering old rivals—both Yale and Princeton probably will play pretty good football.

Tommy Smith, freshman guard, and Fullback Johnny Ferguson will be out of the Yale lineup, but Spence Mosely, veteran center, can plug a lot of gaps in the line and Bill Kirst, who played fullback against Cornell, is rated as Yale's "find of the season."

Although Yale and Princeton haven't met in New York in recent years it isn't a brand new move. They played here frequently up to 1896 and, well, they've even played some good games in Hoboken.

Durocher Tosses His Own Hat Into Managerial Ring

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, said yesterday everyone was overlooking one candidate for the job of leading the team next season—Leo Durocher.

"I see they're talking about Frankie Frisch, Ray Blades, Pepper Martin, Gabby Hartnett and Burt Shotton," he said. "They might as well add another name—mine."

Durocher plans to leave for New York Sunday to confer wth Branch Rickey, new President of the Dodgers, and he said:

"I don't know whether Rickey wants me as manager or not. We haven't talked about that yet, although we have discussed the team on several occasions."

The Brooklyn pilot put an end to reports that he had been seeking a Navy commission, declaring flatly: "I haven't even seen anyone about a commission, tried for a commission or thought of trying for one. If Uncle Sam calls me, I'm ready to start from scratch."

Hockey at Garden Tonight

With the gridiron season rapidly waning, hockey comes into the local sports picture this week end as both the professional Boston Bruins and amateur Boston Olympics make their debuts at Boston Garden.

The Olympics enter the picture first, meeting New York Rovers tonight and Manhattan Arrows Sunday afternoon in two Eastern League affairs. The Bruins are sandwiched in between these games, and will face New York Rangers tomorrow evening.

Both the Bruins and the Olympics have opened their 1942-43 hockey seasons away from home, and neither has been successful to date. The Bruins have played four games and have won none, their latest defeat coming at the hands of Toronto Maple Leafs 3-1 last night. The Olympics have lost two games, the latest Wednesday night to the Coast Guard outfit which plays in Baltimore, 5-1.

Many new faces will be shown on both clubs this week end, although there is still a question of whether Manager Art Ross can get one or two of his latest Bruin acquisitions across the border in time for tomorrow night's game.

The Olympics' starting line-up tonight finds Ray Chaisson an Eddie Barry, two veterans, working with newcomer Harvey McClelland on the first line, Ty Andersen and Red Anderson at defense, and Harvey's brother, Craig, in the nets. Anderson was a defenseman with Johnstown last year in the Eastern circuit, while the McClellan brothers formerly played for the Cornwall Flyers in the Provincial League and consequently made many trips to Boston. Last season Craig was goalie for the Washington Eagles, while Harvey skated a wing for the Quebec Aces in the Quebec Senior League.

Coach Hago Harrington will have a second line of Fishy Dumond, Fred Maloon, former Dartmouth captain, and Gerry Desrosiers, and a third wave of Cy Beigler, Gerry Bauer, and Hec Rousseau. There is a question, however, of whether Beigler can play, inasmuch as he was injured in the Coast Guard game Wednesday. A third defenseman is big Norm Walker, standout with the Junior Olympics last season.

Tonight's game, which starts at 8:30 p. m., finds the Rovers with only two holdovers from last season, Jack McGill in goal, and Dave Livingstone at wing. Four Rovers of a year ago are now with the pro Rangers—Hub Macey, Scotty Cameron, Gordon Davidson, and Bob Kirkpatrick. G. C.

Thrill of Flying To Replace Golf

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Golfer Ben Hogan, now a student pilot, still longs for the fairways but he thinks the thrill of flying will help him get over it.

"Next to golf, aviation is my second preference," said Hogan, who enrolled a week ago at the Spartan School of Aeronautics as a civilian student pilot.

Golf's top money winner for the past three years, Hogan hopes to gain a rating of flying instructor in six months and expects to do his instructing at Spartan.

Too old to qualify as a combat pilot, Hogan is on leave from his job as pro at the Hershey, Pa., Country Club.

Harvard Chances for Victory Over Brown Eleven Are Slim

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That lone victory over Princeton, and the tie with Maryland, look bigger and bigger as the Harvard season approached its 1942 close. Tomorrow the Crimson will face Brown at the Stadium and the next Saturday brings the traditional and final contest with Yale. Prospects of a victory tomorrow against the Bruins are not what you might call bright.

A resume of the season results of these two teams shows quite clearly that the Bruins, when they are good, are very good; but there have been some spots in the schedule when the Skip Stahley coached eleven has faltered. On the Harvard side of the ledger, the Crimson has been over-matched for the most part and defeats have been many.

Good Defensive Line

Brown has the reputation, apart from the first half of the Holy Cross game when two touchdowns were scored against it, of having a good defensive line against a rushing game. Against passes, the Bruins have generally been pretty good with Hank Margarita able to play. With the Medford boy on the sideline for three games, the Bruins were limp against passes. He will play tomorrow.

Offensively the visitors have been held scoreless only once and that was during their injury depression period in which the team floundered against Yale without Margarita and were beaten, 27 to 0. The other defeat came from Princeton under similar circumstances, but the 13 to 32 result showed the Bruins could score. Brown has defeated Rhode Island, 28-0; Columbia, 28 to 21, Lafayette, 7 to 0; and Holy Cross 20 to 14.

Found Himself

Whereas Margarita, with his running, passing, kicking and defensive ability, had been the big noise; since the game with the Crusaders last week, the Crimson now must pay more than a little attention to Doc Savage, 182-pound back. This lad entered the Cross game in the second half with Brown trailing 14-0 and sparked the Bruins to victory. He evidently found himself and probably in time to prove more than a little bother to Dick Harlow.

Savage probably will start at fullback against Harvard with Margarita at tailback; Roy Swingler, a neat runner and kicker in his own right, at wingback; and John Pattee at blocking back. Put the best backs Harvard can muster by their best individual game together and they hardly match the Brown combination.

Weak Defensively?

While there is no other brilliance to follow, Brown has more backs on a par with, if not better than those at Harvard. Howie Extract, Bruce Remick, and a few others give the edge on offensive strength to the Bruins. After the first-stringers, the Brown backs call for no rave notices defensively.

The line is heavy and sturdy, although there is some question whether certain of the stalwarts are ready to play. In Stewart MacNeill and George Delaney, the ends will not suffer by comparison. If Jay Fidler plays tackle along with Don Corzine (recently elected President of the senior class), the Harvard bucker has his work cut out for him to get by them. Phil Teschner and Phil Down are the ranking guards at the moment and they will do, as will the sophomore center, Lou Regine, who has become a first-stringer on merit.

Starting Changes

The harried situation of covering up for weaknesses and injuries continues at Harvard. There is a possibility that Charley Gudaitis and Sid Smith will be back as starting guards. Russ Stannard has been moved back to tackle to alternate with Willo Fisher and George Hibbard will switch with Gudaitis and may even start the game there.

Stan Durwood retains his left tackle position and Jack Fisher is alone as the ranking center. Capt. Don Forte, after a long absence due to injury has easily regained his starting post at right end and Bill Barnes' experience gives him the edge at the other extreme.

Anderson Back

With Bill Wilson and Gordie Lyle definitely out of the backfield tomorrow there are likely to be many changes. Wayne Johnson is listed to start at fullback, but he has been working at tailback too. The best news is that Swede Anderson probably will return to blocking back. Henry Goethals did a grand job as blocker against Michigan, but Anderson is the more valuable.

Little Cleo O'Donnell is the only experienced tailback of mention right now and Bart Harvey, from the Jayvees is mentioned as his replacement. Don Richards is the leading wingback with Wilson out. Charley Cowen and Paul Perkins will see action at fullback, but little mention has been made this week of Jack Comeford and Leo Flynn, although both are likely to be in there sometime.

Most everyone knows by now that Stahley is a pupil and former assistant to Harlow, so that rivalry lacks nothing to bring about a display of strategy . . . Harvard won last year, 23 to 7, and both Stahley and the Brown players seek to wipe out that stigma . . . Brown will not arrive in Boston until the day of the game . . . The affair starts at 2:30 p. m. as have all other games this fall . . . The S. R. O. sign is still dusty and unlikely to put in appearance tomorrow.

By-Plays

Ward Renominated

Holcombe Ward and the other United States Lawn Tennis Association officers are to hold their positions another year. This became known when the nominating committee named them for the seventh time. Their election is assured at the annual meeting of the organization.

In naming Ward to the Presidency the association is again honoring one of the most celebrated lawn tennis players and authorities this sport has yet produced in the United States.

Back in 1899 Ward, an undergraduate at Harvard, and Dwight F. Davis formed the famous team of Ward and Davis and they held the doubles championship title for a number of years. Both took part in the early matches for the Davis Cup.

The association has done splendid work in governing the game in America. It has striven to keep the tournaments at a high level especially in regard to quality of play. Under Ward's long term in the Presidency the association has prospered.

Plans will be made for 1943 at the annual meeting the first of next year. That there will be fewer tournaments next season is certain. Many who would be playing under normal conditions will be engaged in war work or else in the armed forces.

World conditions are such that it is impossible to predict just how much tennis will be played in 1943, but we may be sure that President Ward and the U. S. L. T. A. will see that the sport is conducted as extensively as possible.

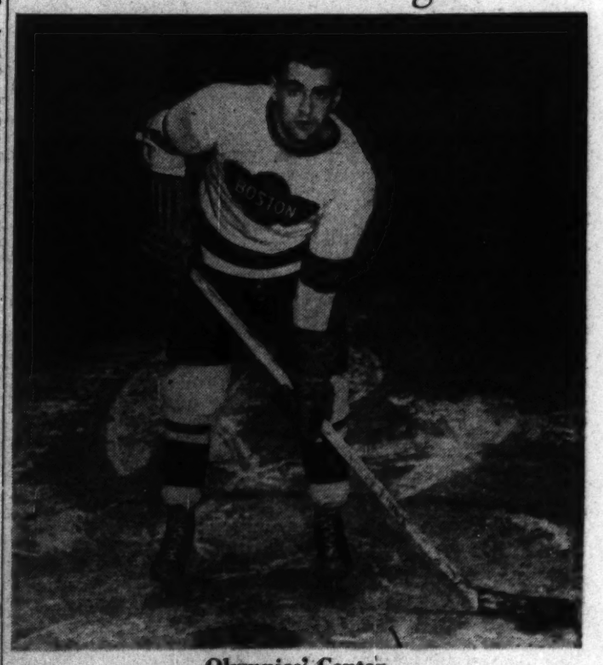
Western Squad Coaches Named

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Don Faurot of Missouri and Orin Hollingbery of Washington State have been named coaches of the Western team for the East-West game New Year's Day.

William Coffman, Director of the Shrine's annual charity football contest, made the announcement.

Andy Kerr of Colgate and George Hauser of Minnesota will coach the East.

In Action Tonight



Olympics' Center

Ray Chaisson, veteran Boston Olympics' center ice star, will return to action on the first line tonight as the Hub skaters make their Boston debut at the Garden. New York Rovers will provide the opposition.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	704,680
1942 volume to date	99,150,379
1941 volume to date	124,160,516

Stocks Drift Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Selected stocks today continued to reflect the progress of the Allies in booting the Axis out of Egypt and Africa but many market leaders were depressed by mild weekend selling pressure.

Unloading of the war infants waned appreciably although few of these did much in the way of a comeback. Enough profits were cashed in some of the recently bulging peace issues to halt their rise and put a number in the minus column.

Trends were spotty from the start and the drift was irregularly lower near the close.

Heartening to the financial sector and, incidentally, bolstering the day's generally sluggish turnover, was the quick disposal of 50,000 shares of Kennecott and a similar block of Phelps Dodge as special offerings. These were the largest transactions of the kind since the exchange inaugurated "special" sales. Dealings in all stocks amounted to only about 650,000 shares.

Among the few stocks registering new tops for the year as a nose were Dome Mines and American Can. Intermittent improvement was exhibited by General Electric, Union Carbide, Chesapeake & Ohio, International Harvester, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft and United Aircraft.

Lagging the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, American Telephone, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, Anaconda, American Smelting, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical and J. C. Penney.

In a generally slim curb plus marks were attached to Glen Alden Coal, Lake Shore, Pantepec and Wright Hargreaves. Wavering tendencies were displayed by Republic Aviation, Brewster Aero and Gulf Oil.

Bond Trend Mixed

The bond market fell back into a narrow range today with the trend a bit mixed in the final hour. A few rails pushed ahead while others equally active lost ground and the same general pattern prevailed in other corporate groups.

In light volume a few foreign issues moved higher as traders considered war developments, Oslo City 4½s and Norway 4½s rising sharply.

New York Central 4½s and Consolidated 4s attracted bidders impressed by the road's earnings report and recent dividend declaration. Also higher among rails were Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Chicago & Alton 3s, Wabash 4½s and Northern Pacific 6s.

Marked down at times among the rails were Rock Island refunding 4s, Erie 4s, several Missouri-Kansas-Texas issues and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Commercial Mackay incomes, with warrant, International Telephone 5s and Portland General Electric 4½s managed to tack on fractional gains. Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s and 5s also attracted higher bids.

U. S. Government bonds held to their quiet, steady pace of recent weeks in dealer markets and on the stock exchange.

Wheat, Corn Follow Declines in Rye

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Rye prices slumped almost two cents a bushel and wheat and corn lost nearly a cent today before the grain market tseadied.

Liquidation of December delivery contracts broke out in the rye market and spread to other pits. This touched off stop loss selling and general evening up of accounts.

Belief that the Government will act next week to relieve the wheat-flour price squeeze through release of grain to mills in order to preserve flour ceilings and continuation of the Government's feed wheat sales program without price change attracted attention.

London Stocks Rise; Trading More Active

LONDON, Nov. 1 3(AP)—Stock market trading was active today and prices generally closed at highest levels of the session.

All except brewery shares in the industrials closed with gains. Home rails were firm as were kaffirs and diamonds. Oils maintained early advances.

British funds were firm and foreign bonds finished quiet. International securities were active.

G. E. Using New Manganese Alloy to Save Vital Metals

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Eighteen tons of scarce metals will be saved in the manufacture of General Electric war products this year, by the use of a new nonmagnetic manganese alloy, according to an announcement by General Electric Company.

The new alloy, which will free 10 tons of nickel, seven tons of chromium and almost one ton of tin for other war uses, replaces a formula which called for 18 per cent chromium, eight per cent nickel and the remainder iron.

According to J. Q. Adams, steel specialist in the Company's Schenectady works laboratory, the new formula provides a much stronger alloy and "can therefore be expected to remain in general use when the war ends and chromium, nickel and tin again will be in common use."

Biddle Denies Broad Carrier Probe Planned

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said yesterday in a statement concerning the proposed antitrust investigation of the transportation industry that the Justice Department "intends to institute no proceedings against carriers or rate bureaus which will impede or obstruct the war effort."

Mr. Biddle's statement made only a passing reference to "other government agencies concerned with wartime transportation," but it is known that he and his aides have been conferring for several weeks with representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration.

It was learned some time ago that the antitrust division had begun an investigation which it planned to expand into what an official described as the largest inquiry of its type thus far.

New Conferences

When this became known, however, various government agencies which previously had been consulted began new conferences and Mr. Biddle's statement of policy was the result.

It is understood from usually reliable sources that the Justice Department will continue with the three grand jury investigations into rate matters which already have been started, but probably will not go beyond that.

Mr. Biddle's statement follows:

"There appears to be some misapprehension on the part of the general public as well as the carriers (rail, air, motor, and water) concerning the scope and objectives of the grand jury investigation into rate bureaus, rate conferences and similar common carrier organizations recently instituted by the antitrust division of the Department of Justice.

Dispel Misconceptions

"In order to dispel whatever misconceptions may exist, I should like to state simply that no investigation into or disturbance of the existing normal and established activities of carrier rate bureaus and conferences is contemplated by the department. I feel that any such program at this time would unduly diffuse the activities and energy of the carriers and hence unnecessarily burden them at a time when they are engaged in the difficult and complex job of aiding the government in the prosecution of the war.

"There have been brought to the attention of the department, however, a few flagrant abuses of the joint method of rate initiation which involved coercive practices, such as intimidation, fomenting of strikes and boycott. Such activities are unjustified under any circumstances, and their elimination by civil or criminal processes will benefit the public and the carriers alike. The Department of Justice, therefore, will prosecute cases involving such disregard of the rights and interests of others by resort to such flagrant conduct.

"The Department of Justice will continue to work in close harmony with other government agencies concerned with wartime transportation, and intends to institute no proceedings against carriers or bureaus which will impede or obstruct the war effort."

Carloadings Drop 6.8 P. C. in Week; 5.1 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 829,490 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 7.

This was a decrease of 60,979 cars, or 6.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 44,092 cars, or 5.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 51,172 cars, or 6.6 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	Last Wk	Decr. from Yr. Ago
Misc. freight	388,126	43,052	†8,210
Less-than-carlot Mdse	91,824	698	97,442
Coal	163,193	8,497	1,384
Grain & grain products	42,006	5,314	†6,474
Forest prods	42,398	5,115	87
Livestock	20,765	4,078	1,999
Ore	67,208	†3,941	†10,243
Coke	14,270	166	†845

†Increase

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 7, 1942, included:

	Nov. 7 1942	Prev. week	Year ago
Baltimore & Ohio	66,767	69,604	63,665
Erie	27,794	28,919	30,726
Ches. & Ohio	40,154	42,311	42,447
Nickel Plate	22,685	23,526	20,229
Pere Marq.	12,135	13,313	13,292
N. Y. Central	98,578	106,198	103,960
New Haven	27,292	28,358	29,013
Lehigh Valley	19,768	21,107	18,979
Lackawanna	17,823	19,137	17,699
Wabash	18,512	19,616	16,084
Southern Railway	48,199	49,626	45,775
Reading	41,620	43,972	41,402
Jersey Central	26,880	28,185	23,968
St. Paul	30,647	33,897	33,345
Illinois Central	43,789	46,680	41,106
Missouri-Pacific	38,129	38,473	38,733

DPC Raises Contract For Brass Facilities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced that the Defense Plant Corporation had approved increases for an existing contract with Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., for additional equipment in Indiana, at a cost in excess of $1,000,000, making a total of more than $18,000,000.

Facilities will be operated by the company and title will remain in the Defense Plant Corporation.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (wd) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (y) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

First Synthetic Rubber Plant to Be Operating in January

Business and Industry

Canadian Bank Curtailment Seen Shortly

MONTREAL (CP)—Charles St. Pierre, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, predicted Canadian banks would have to help restrict wartime civilian activity by closing more branches and curtailing or suspending certain services for the next few months.

Mr. St. Pierre addressed the organization's annual meeting.

Since the end of 1939 the number of men employed by Canadian chartered banks had decreased by 5,600, he said, and the proportion of women employed had jumped from less than 22 per cent to 52 per cent.

"It is inevitable that during the next few months we shall be impelled by national war requirements to diminish quite sharply and in some cases to eliminate, certain business," Mr. St. Pierre said.

In the year ended Sept. 30, he said, bank holdings of dominion and provincial securities maturing within two years had increased by $441,000,000 to $1,272,000,000 and had been accentuated in the past month because of bank borrowings by the Government on six-month deposit receipts developed as security for such short-term bank loans.

"It is to hoped that this means of borrowing will be limited to absolute necessity," Mr. St. Pierre commented.

He said bank deposits had risen from $3,099,000,000 to the record level of $4,074,000,000 since the start of the war but the advance of $975,000,000 had ben accompanied by a net increase of only $175,000,000 in current loans from which banks derive much of their revenue.

Mr. St. Pierre said he saw in the lag in current loans a natural result of anti-inflationary controls of civilian business and industry and heavier taxes as reflecting the "pay as you go" basis of Canada's war financing.

Heavily increased war taxation, he said, had forced a reduction in the rates of bank dividends.

Cobb Says Banks Have Opportunity To Aid War Effort

William T. Cobb of New York, vice-president of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., told a dinner meeting of the Financial Advertisers Association of New England, at the Boston Yacht Club, that commercial banks have played a large and commendable part in the sale of war bonds, but still have a great opportunity for advertising and furthering the financing of the war.

"Much of the advertising and publicity which emanates from nonbanking sources," Mr. Cobb said, "while entirely patriotic and well-intentioned, cannot have the persuasive power to influence the citizens to buy war bonds as does similar counsel from banks, particularly when that counsel is predicated on the investment merit of series E, F and G War Bonds and tax participation notes.

"The reason is obvious, commercial banks do not habitually give investment advice and are naturally chary of making any suggestions as to individual investments. Yet the banker's historic role as friend and counsel involves a necessary understanding of the workings of finance and makes his advocacy of the purchase of war bonds as investments particularly effective.

"Beyond this function, the banks have a less obvious, but very real, advertising opportunity to help banking as an institution. The role of banking has been subject to much misunderstanding always. To a considerable extent this misunderstanding on the part of the public has concerned what banks actually do. This was certainly true 15 years ago, it was true during the depression, and it is true today."

Excess Reserves Rise $280,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves of member banks increased $280,000,000 to a total of approximately $2,400,000,000 during the week which ended Nov. 16 the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Principal change in holdings was an increase of $107,000,000 in U. S. Government securities.

J. Arthur Warner & Co.
Investments
156 William St. Pittsfield
Telephone 6687
JASPER R. COUSENS, Manager
New York Boston

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
We invite the opportunity to discuss your banking needs with you.
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Jeffers Gives Advertisers Picture of Rubber Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — The first synthetic rubber plant will begin production in mid-January, and during 1943 about 10 big plants and nearly 50 smaller ones contributing to the fabrication of made-rubber will begin their output, William M. Jeffers, rubber director of the War Production Board, reported at a dinner concluding the two days sessions of the Association of National Advertisers at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night.

Mr. Jeffers said there would be some "bugs" in the development of the industry, since it was making one big jump from the test tube in the laboratory to a big plant. He voiced confidence, however, that American chemists would give the nation the production they have promised.

All Must Play the Game

"If we all play the game, keeping in mind that the American people have their feet on the accelerator, we will come through and will keep this country on rubber," Mr. Jeffers declared. "I firmly believe that if there were a breakdown in transportation in this country, it would be more of a disaster than a major military defeat. The economy of this country has been built around rubber and we must keep it on rubber."

The rubber chief predicted that after the war the United States would be producing a synthetic rubber that will be "more than a substitute for natural rubber."

"Never again will this country be caught in the position where it is dependent for natural rubber on Malaya or elsewhere," he promised. "Americans have to learn some things the hard way, but it has its compensation."

Mr. Jeffers indicated he would "make an example" of consistent violators of rubber rationing requirements, saying he had heard "A", "B", and "C" gasoline rationing cards could be bought in many places in New York.

"I don't believe that some of the people in some of the large cities respect the restrictions as they do elsewhere in the country," he continued. "This is war. Let us not cheat. Keep in mind rationing is the best way to get justice. Don't drive your car except for essential driving."

Confidence that with slower speeds and regular tire inspections the nation can bridge the gap between existing supplies and the time when synthetic rubber will be generally available was voiced by Mr. Jeffers. Referring to complaints that tire inspections will require the services of millions of inspectors, he replied that the inspection system would require no additional workers in as much as inspection can be made by any oil station or garage attendant.

He stressed that if the people have a clear picture of the rubber situation "they themselves will realize the present rubber conservation problem." The advertising industry can do a great job in the effort to inform the people of the facts about rubber and to allay misconceptions and confusions, he said, pledging that his office would provide advertisers with exact information.

Advertising Survey

"In the newspapers, on the radio, in the magazines, in articles, broadcasts and advertising," he said, "we can paint for the people the exact picture of where we are on rubber. If you will think of the public reaction in the broad national sense each time you write or talk about rubber, there will be no confusion, and if there is no confusion, the American people will go along with the rubber conservation program 100 per cent."

Dr. Henry C. Link, reporting on a survey of public opinion in regard to advertising made for the A. N. A., found eight major conclusions, as follows:

1. A growing confidence on the part of the public in the part that advertising is playing and can play in the war effort.
2. While the public is appreciative, it is also critical, as shown by its discrimination between different types of advertising.
3. The public approves of scrap and war bond campaigns.
4. It believes that Army-Navy "E" award ads contribute to morale and war effort.
5. The public's belief that industry is doing a good job to help win the war is higher than ever.
6. people want advertising to tell them about regular products, but above all about how to conserve what they have.
7. They want companies to tell them about their war efforts, but without too much boasting.
8. The public continues to expect from advertisers inspiration and a vision of the future for which the nation is fighting.

Gallup Speaks

Dr. George Gallup, director of the institute of public opinion, added his voice to the general tone of condemnation of advertising that is boastful, holding that the public sees this as the chief complaint against advertising in recent years.

"Many people think of advertising as a bait for suckers and that it raises costs," he said. "The public has an exaggerated idea of advertising costs, and, strangely enough, this idea is more prevalent in the more intelligent and upper income levels. The backers of the so-called consumer movement are school teachers, club women and those who vote Republican."

Other speakers included R. H. Barnard, executive vice-president, Owens-Illinois Glass Company; H. E. Humphreys, Jr., vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the United States Rubber Company; Alfred McQuillian, of Sylvania Electric Products, and George S. McMillan, secretary of the association.

"The effects of the war program on our system of marketing and advertising are just beginning to be felt; within the next six months we shall feel the full impact," Paul B. West, President of the Association of National Advertisers, said.

Mr. West, addressing a wartime meeting representing 350 of the principal purchasers of advertising space, outlined what he called "realities" brought about by the war situation.

These included:

(1) "In the days to come, I believe that management must accept the full responsibility for its advertising policy and for its advertising copy, for advertising is the voice of business. People are listening and appraising more critically than ever before.

(2) "It being true that advertising is management's responsibility and that henceforth it is increasingly going to be held to account, it naturally follows that the officer in charge of advertising should be on the top management level.

Costs to Be Scrutinized

(3) "Advertising expenditures, the amounts and the purposes for which they are spent are going to be more carefully scrutinized hereafter. It is just as dangerous to over-spend as it is to underspend. Experience and skillful employment of the devices for measuring the results of advertising will play a more important role.

"Advertising just for vainglorious motives will be out, and advertising which can't demonstrate that it performs a needed and useful function will be out.

(4) "Advertising men must rediscover the individual and separate him from the mass. We have been accustomed to regard people in the mass as a collection of inanimate statistics to be juggled as we will. Let us remember that business is made up of individuals —not statistics, land and buildings. Likewise, markets are not a mass of pocketbooks, but individual human beings who can be appealed to as such."

(5) "I wish to appeal to your sense of reality toward Washington. If we in business think we are receiving a raw deal at the hands of devils in human form, I believe in most cases it is because we have too readily accepted malevolent gossip for fact or because we have allowed our perspective to become distorted by putting our selfish interest above the interest of the whole. There is an old Biblical truth that I believe applies here—'ask and ye shall receive.'"

Plastic Lithograph Plate May Be Mandatory as Substitute for Metal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Use of a new plastic and paper lithograph plate would become virtually mandatory as a substitute for metal in small-size offset printing jobs under an order now getting preliminary study by the War Production Board, an official disclosed.

The plastic plates, already being used or tested by a dozen Government agencies and bureaus, could accomplish a saving of about 1,500 tons of scarce zinc a year, it was estimated by this official, who preferred to be anonymous.

Such an order would not be feasible for some time, however, because of limited present production of the plastic material and the fact that one of the ingredients, vinyl alcohol, is essential in more direct war uses, including synthetic rubber.

Any order requiring lithographers to use the new material probably would apply only to plates smaller than 22 by 29 inches, it was said, because the plastic has not been tested sufficiently in larger plates.

The material now is being used for map-making and duplicating by the Army map service and Army engineers, and on an experimental basis by the duplicating offices of several Government agencies including the coast and geodetic survey. The Plastolith Company of Boston is the producer.

Composed of equal parts paper and plastic, the plates are suitably only for lithograph work and not for newspaper or other types of letter press printing.

The WPB source said the Boutwell-Foster Company of Birmingham, Ala., has developed an all-plastic plate which officials believed could be used in place of the copper now employed in electrotypes which are used in letterpress printing. This plate is made of non-critical cellulose acetate.

Venezuela to Issue Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS—The issuance of 4,500,000 Bolivars ($1,350,000) in six and nine-month treasury bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest per annum has been announced by Minister of the Treasury Gustavo Machado Hernandez, the issuance of the first of its kind in Venezuela this century. The bonds will be offered for sale shortly with face value of 100 Bolivars ($30).

U. S. Financing To Reach New High Nov. 30

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau yesterday announced that Government borrowing would hit an unprecedented scale on Nov. 30 to meet rising costs of the war.

He at the same time disclosed that the Treasury's wartime month-to-month financing program may be scrapped in favor of a bi-monthly system.

While the Secretary did not explain exact terms of the November financing program, he outlined a nationwide voluntary sales system being set up by the Treasury which will put the efforts of every possible agency in the country—even idle auto salesman—behind a drive to bring funds into Uncle Sam's war chest.

He also made it plain that his "two-percent war financing program" was definitely in the cards for the duration, and asserted it had received approval of the various banking interests from whom much of the funds most come. However, he stressed the point that every possible dime will be raised from sources other than banks accepting demand deposits, in line with the Treasury's announced plan to spread the borrowing in as many so-called non-inflationary channels as possible.

Bi-Monthly Plan

The bi-monthly financing is a partial return to the old peacetime quarterly financing program which was in operation before the war. However, the Treasury has been operating on a month-to-month program of recent months. The Secretary indicated that the planned shift to the bi-monthly system was in an effort to permit study of the monetary markets during the intervening months, and to check specific effects of the heavy Government borrowing before starting the next big program.

Terms of the November borrowing will be announced early next week, Mr. Morgenthau said.

The mammoth sales and advisory organization will be formed around the nucleus of the victory fund committee which sold nearly $1,000,000,000 in tax savings notes during October. It will consist of sales advisors, advertising advisors, and banking advisors, the Secretary said.

R. H. Grant, Vice-President of General Motors, will be in charge of the sales committee to advise the Treasury on sales methods throughout the country. He will enlist the aid of the automobile industry's vast sales system, Mr. Morgenthau said. Miller McClintock, executive director of the advertising council, will head the advertising advisors committee, aided by Harold Thomas, the council's vice-chairman, who will serve as liaison man between the Treasury and the advertising committee.

W. L. Hemingway, President of the American Bankers Association, will head the banking advisory committee.

In addition, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, already has a number of OWI executives working with the Treasury, and his office will serve as clearing house for the campaign, Mr. Morgenthau said. The Treasury also will be supported by the Federal Reserve System.

The sales program will have a nucleus of paid workers and administrators—which already has been paid between $400,000 and $500,000 in salaries and expenses.

Low Interest Rate

Establishment of the 2 per cent plan meant that the Treasury intends to finance the war at an interest rate about half that of the last war, when rates ranged from 3½ to 4¾ per cent. That Mr. Morgenthau hoped to cement the program into the Treasury's financing system has long been known, but whether he could swing the nation's powerful banking interest behind the program was the big question. Today's announcement was taken to indicate he had succeeded.

Specific issues included in the huge borrowing program will be the "tap" bonds, war savings bonds, tax savings notes, and two more issues, the nature of which was not disclosed. The "tap" issues are so named because the Treasury offers them for bids for an unspecified time. They were last made available in August, after having been opened briefly last May. The issue of "tap" bonds had maturity dates of about 15 to 20 years.

"War borrowing must be done to the greatest possible extent out of current income and savings of the people," Mr. Morgenthau said. "This is the soundest means of financing the war deficit."

Secretary Morgenthau told his press conference that the program would involve three points:

1. The nation's need for funds and its borrowing plans will be taken to the people by a vast volunteer army of financiers, advertising men and salesmen, spearheaded by a small group of workers and administrators.
2. To provide breathing spells to check the effects of the various issues on the market, the Treasury plans to do its financing on a bi-monthly basis, shifting from the present month-to-month schedule but not returning to the old peacetime quarterly financing.
3. The Treasury will do all possible war borrowing from non-banking sources in an effort to spread the load and avert inflationary tendencies as far as possible.

Buying Mood of Public Is Seen Vital Postwar Factor

First of two articles on the possible economic outlook after the war.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Three recent news items recall the subject of the postwar prospect. First, the elections seemed to change the outlook somewhat. Second, Armistice Day soberly recalls the end of the last conflict and the disappointments that followed. And third, the American invasion of North Africa plus the rout of the Afrika Corps seems to bring the day of victory nearer.

The stock market has taken cognizance of the changed outlook and begun to re-appraise it. "War stocks" have been going down and "peace stocks" up.

And corporations by the score, only a few steps behind Washington bureaus and private agencies, have set up crystal-gazing departments to do a swami on what kind of a world the corporation will find itself in after the war—if the corporation is still there.

The postwar outlook is a popular subject of discussion. The National Association of Manufacturers will do a seance on it at its coming annual meeting. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce did a survey on it recently. Economic planning is old stuff with businessmen, and particularly with big business heads, who must lay their corporate plans years ahead and guess the coming political weather as far as can be seen or guessed through the murk of the future.

Guesses have become increasingly plentiful this year, but as the date grows nearer it becomes possible, or at least necessary, to become somewhat more specific. So here is a guess for the files.

It is based on the assumption that the postwar period will begin around New Year's Day in 1944, at the end of next year.

Guesses Are Necessary

Even the inauguration of the postwar period may confound predictions, as the arrival of M-Day did. For instance, the Japanese may not be beaten for some months after the Germans. But guesses are as necessary as they are unreliable.

By Jan. 1, 1944, both potential supply and potential demand for civilian goods will be far beyond today's. On the side of potential supply, American annual industrial capacity will probably include such totals as 95,000,000 tons for steel, 1,000,000 tons for aluminum (somewhat above average copper consumption in the United States during the 1930's); 300,000 tons of magnesium, and 10,000,000 tons of alloy steels. This capacity will be immediately available; correspondingly huge increases in capacity to turn out civilian "end-products" will be in sight—but only after reconversion.

On the demand side will be the very large dollar purchasing power in the hands of the public, dammed up or sterilized by wartime rationing and immediately available for spending whenever the brakes are taken off.

The dollar size of this seems to be a subject of careful and quite futile guess-work by business economists.

The frailest guide being used is national income, which by that time will probably be running at the rate of around $135,000,000,000, but which is meaningless as a guide to the future because it is a result of economic events, not a cause of future economic developments.

A more plausible guide is the the size of bank deposits, which by that time should have reached at least $100,000,000,000, though no one knows exactly in whose hands they will then lie. They show purchasing power—provided the owners want to use it—but the wide fluctuations in bank-debit turnover show how little the actual static totals mean. It is mood, not money, that matters in the over-all demand picture.

In other words it does not matter what the community has on the books in purchasing power. The question is whether it wants to spend it. If the country is in the mood to buy, it can find plenty of purchasing power, by increasing bank-debit, turn-over, buying on instalments, etc., and if it is not in the mood to buy, all the purchasing power in the world can remain stagnant, as it did in the late 1930's. In fact there is a more recent illustration of this; retail buying, after a terrific burst in August, 1941 and high levels round the last year-end, died down again until recently despite the mounting cash balances (folding money and bank deposits) in the hands of the public.

Demand Will Rise

By 1944, however, the mood is likely to be one of vociferous demand for civilian goods. People will be short of cars, clothes, houses, radios, sheets, shirts, and a thousand other things, and eager to buy.

That means probable strong pressure on Washington to lift the outer edges of rationing. It means the cashing of a considerable volume of war bonds. It means pressure on Congress for an end of the Victory tax and, of the sales taxes which may be in effect by that time, and probably for a scaling down of personal income taxes, particularly on the lower brackets, regardless of the state of the budget, by such means as the raising of personal and earned-income exemptions, etc.

There will probably also be strong pressure for lease-lend reconstruction work in Russia, Europe, and Asia. This may not be as large, however, as is now anticipated. A world released from the pressure to devote every ounce of energy to making arms will have considerable capacity of its own to rebuild itself. There may be a precedent in the fact that the Germans last time offered to rebuild the French devastated area, but the offer was refused—apparently at the instigation of the French building industry. This time such an offer would probably not be refused. Certainly the Russians wouldn't refuse such an offer. They probably wouldn't even wait for it.

Big Buying Backlog

American industry would probably at the beginning be incapable of supplying civilian demand, having been so thoroughly converted to war. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, for instance, in late September published a guess that "if peace should come tomorrow, Americans immediately would want $5,000,000,000 worth of automobiles, washing machines, radios, refrigerators, improvements, and new homes." But even the jigs, dies, and presses for making these may have gone into the openhearth by that time.

Re-conversion will then be the big industrial problem.

It will involve the following questions.

First, shall it be delayed to incorporate the best new designs, materials and technics, or shall it be a quick but temporary production of the 1941 models? How fast would it take to re-convert back to familiar models (certainly faster than it took to convert to the unfamiliar new engines of war), or how long would it take to go from drafting board to the very best possible entirely new design?

At what point should war production be tapered off, taking into account the resultant unemployment (American war production in 1919 including merchant ships was larger than in 1918).

(To be continued.)

Group to Study Plan To Get More Trucks For United Nations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The combined production and resources board announced the appointment of an American-British-Canadian commiteee to study the most efficient possible utilization of facilities for the manufacture and distribution of military and civilian trucks for the United Nations.

One question to be considered is whether production can be increased in areas near the fighting fronts in order to save shipping.

The committee, the announcement said, is expected to recommend the most appropriate types of pack for shipping vehicles to the various theaters of war and the necessary action to provide the facilities at the points of assembly as quickly as possible.

Other questions to be considered include: Standardization of models, allocation of rubber for the manufacture of tires, production and distribution of spare parts.

Members of the committee: United States—Arthur S. Newhall, formerly rubber co-ordinator for the War Production Board; Dr. Henry S. Rogers, formerly chief of WPB rubber branch; Lieut. Col. K. D. Mann, Army Services of Supply, U. S. War Department. United Kingdom—Col. H. C. Goodfellow, Deputy Director of Warlike Stores of the War Office; Brig. K. M. F. Hedges, Director of Mechanization, Ministry of Supply; J. Masterson, Director of Controlling Vehicle Spares and Repairs, Minister of Supply; Lord Rothes, Director of Tire Control, Ministry of Supply, Washington. Canada—Henry Borden, Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board; Mr. J. H. Berry, Director-General of the Automotive Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supplies; A. H. Williamson, Controller of Supplies, Department of Muintions and Supplies.

The committee will meet in Washington this week to begin its survey.

Bank Clearings Drop 12 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the holiday week ended Nov. 11 covering 23 leading cities totaled $6,235,814,000, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This was a drop of $883,166,000, or 12.4 per cent, from the previous week's five-day total, but 9.2 per cent above the $5,708,091,000 reported for the corresponding period last year.

New York clearings equaled $3,297,858,000, as against $3,197,708,000 last year, a rise of 3.1 per cent. Exchanges at the 22 outside centers, totaling $2,937,956,000, increased 17 per cent above the 1941 sum of $2,510,383,000.

Sharp year-to-year gains were recorded at some cities, the more important being: Portland, Ore., 54.1 per cent; Omaha, 42.7 per cent; Kansas City, 38.9 per cent; Richmond, 35.5 per cent, and Seattle, 34.5 per cent.

Insurance Director

© Bachrach

Edward Dane

President of the Brookline Trust Company, Brookline, Mass., elected a director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Dane is also president of the Earnshaw Knitting Company and the Earnshaw Publications, Inc., and holds numerous trusteeships and directorates.

Development Of Oil Land Seen War Need

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Development of oil land heretofore held only in the status of prospective production has become a wartime necessity, Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum co-ordinator, said yesterday at the closing session of the American Petroleum Institute annual meeting.

He said there was every indication that future war requirements would increase heavily from the present petroleum production level of more than 4,000,000 barrels a day. He added that "government and industry agree that something must be done to stimulate exploration and wildcat drilling."

Then he asserted that "we in the office of petroleum co-ordinator for war see no necessity for governmental entry into the oil business" and continued:

"It is apparent that the discovery of new prospective areas—likely places to explore for new reserves —has fallen off.

"This suggests to me the necessity for the industry proceeding now with the development of those good prospects which it has already under control—the acreage that has been acquired heretofore and held for drilling as the needs of the particular company might dictate. . . ."

Mr. Davies also said there was "great opportunity for improved over-all operation through the promotion of unit plans within the industry" and that "there is need for more consolidated operation during the emergency."

The oil industry saved enough steel in 1942 to build 26,000 tanks or 500,000 two-ton "block buster" bombs by drilling 13,000 fewer wells than normally under the restrictive "M-68" order, D. R. Knowlton, OPC director of production, said in a prepared paper.

The OPC assistant deputy co-ordinator, Bruce K. Brown, said that the yield of motor gasoline from crude oil "must go down and stay down" because "the rigid demand for more fuel oil and less motor gasoline requires our refineries to turn out more fuel oil and less gasoline in order to properly service the war program."

The A. P. I. executive board voted approval of tentative dates for the 1943 meeting, to be held Nov. 8-11 in Chicago, depending on wartime conditions. The board decided there would be no midyear meeting, usually held in May in the Southwest oil territory.

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Incorporated 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
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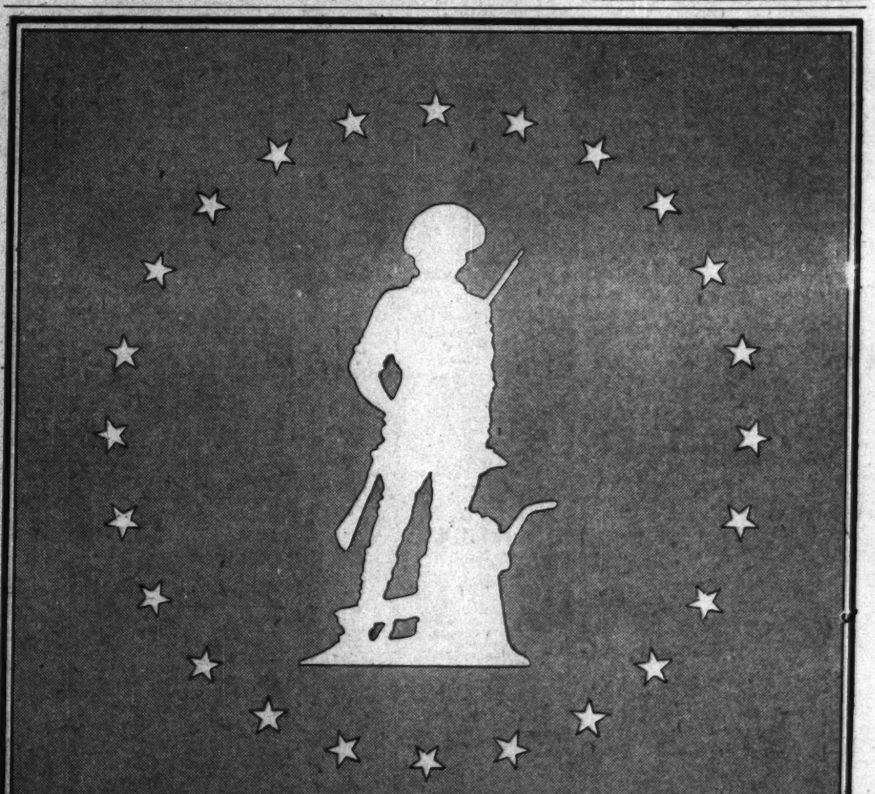

It is the responsibility of every thinking person to set aside a substantial part of his or her income, *regularly*, for the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps. There is no finer or more vital investment than a continuing investment in America and Victory.

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New England Trust Company
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Doughton Says U. S. Must Seek New Tax Fields

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee declared yesterday that any congressional search for new revenue in 1943 must turn to fields other than taxation of individual and corporate income.

"If we are to get any large amount of new revenue," he said in an interview, "it will have to come from a new source. Individual and corporate incomes are being taxed just about as high as they can stand."

He said that a Treasury request for billions more—as contemplated by Secretary Henry Morgenthau—would force consideration of a sales tax "along with an enforced savings plan." Both proposals were considered and rejected by the committee this year.

A check-up with other members of the committee disclosed some sentiment for substitution of a sales tax for the new 5 per cent "victory" tax, with others backing a suggestion by Senator Arthur Vanderberg (R) of Michigan for a year's moratorium on new taxes.

But the decision on any new Treasury tax proposals may rest with new members of the committee. Deaths, elections and retirements will mean replacement of nine of the 25 members who worked on the 1942 revenue measure.

Meanwhile, a determined behind-the-scenes fight was developing in the House over the demands of the election strengthened Republican minority for increased representation on the Ways and Means Committee, and on the powerful rules committee.

Minority Leader Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts already has declared that the Republicans would seek a reduction of the 15 to 10 margin in favor of the Democratic majority on the Ways and Means Committee, and the 10-5 split on rules.

Kansas Governor Sees Politics As Drag on Home Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas told the Kansas Society of New York last evening what the folks back home are doing to help the war effort and declared they were of the opinion "it is time to scrape off all political parasites who are barnacles on the ship of state."

His address was for delivery at a meeting of the group in honor of Dr. S. J. Crumbine, former Secretary of the Kansas Board of Health and a leading figure in public health work.

"I'll tell you what Kansans think, straight from the shoulder, in the Kansas way. They think the home front is mired down in a bog of politics slowing up our advance as surely as the mud of Russia helped stop the Nazi Blitzkrieg."

Governor Ratner said that while Americans were bound to place confidence in war leadership "it does not mean that in order to be patriotic we must accept all of their views and actions with unquestioning faith. On the contrary, your duty and mine is to find our country's weaknesses and then overcome them through the invincible forces of public opinion."

Governor Ratner criticized the government action against the Associated Press.

"Some officials in high places seem to have forgotten that this war is being fought for every freedom we cherish—including freedom of the press. For example, while Americans fight for liberty in other lands, a great and unbiased news-gathering organization, the Associated Press, is under governmental attack here at home.

"The suit against the Associated Press, as viewed by the people of Kansas, is an attack upon the freedom of us all. If the Associated Press can be compelled to serve any newspaper which aids the national administration, then it may also be compelled to stop serving those newspapers which speak out against the administration.

"Clearly, if freedom of the press should be denied, then the people would also lose, in a sense, much of their freedom of speech."

Iron Mining in Georgia Booms Under War Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Birmingham's hungry steel furnaces, engaged in producing the now precious metal needed for shells, ships, guns, planes, tanks, and a thousand other war materials, are being fed over a million tons of ore by Georgia mines this year in contrast to the estimated 50,000 tons supplied last year, it has been announced here by Capt. Garland Peyton, State Geologist. Floyd, Polk, and Bartow Counties, near the Alabama line, are supplying the ore.

From a meager sideline of 300 tons in 1933 and only 26,000 tons as late as 1939, iron mining in Georgia has suddenly developed under the pressure of war to a big-time industry, employing thousands of workers. This year it will return nearly $3,000,000 to landowners, mining operators, and their employees, based on a price of $3 to $3.50 per ton delivered to the smelters. Royalties average 25 cents per ton to property owners.

WPA surveys about two years ago, sinking deep shafts and pits where only surface mining had been done before, revealed vast, rich deposits not previously known to exist in the State.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
5	2½s 60-55	109.19	109.19	109.19

New York City Bond

15	3s 80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	104	104	104
6	Alb & Sus 3½s 46	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Alb P Wrap 6s 48	61	61	61
10	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
3	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73	73	73
5	Alleghany Inc 6s 50	50½	50½	50½
5	Am & For P 5s 2030	74½	74½	74½
2	Am Int 5½s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Am T & T 3½s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3	Am T & T 3½s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10	Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
2	Am T Fdr cv 5s	106	106	106
4	Am W D & E 6s 75	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10	Ang C Nitra deb 6.	81¼	81½	81½
10	Arm Del 4s 55	104	103⅝	103⅝
7	AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
4	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
11	Atl Coa Line 4s 64	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	A C Line 1st 4s 52	88	88	88
6	A C Line cll 4s 52	75	75	75
33	A C Line 4½s 64	83	83½	83½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	53½	53½	53½
9	Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
27	B&O 1st mtg 4B st	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
14	B&O 95 st C	32	31⅝	31⅝
48	B&O 95 st D	32	31⅝	31⅝
7	B&O 2000 st D	28	27½	28
16	B&O cv 60 st	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
49	B&O 4s 48	57⅞	57	57⅛
27	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
11	B&O S W 4s 48	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
28	Bost&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39¾	39¾
28	Bost&Me 4s 60	32	32	32
11	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104¾	10. ⅜
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	83	83	83
5	Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
12	Bush TsBdg 5s 60	80½	80½	80½
4	Can Sou 5s 62	80	80	80
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 60 Oct	112	112	112
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
8	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	109	108⅞	108⅞
5	Can Pac 5s 44	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
12	Can Pac 5s 54	98½	98½	98½
1	Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
9	Celanese 3½s 62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
15	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22¾	22½	22¾
17	Cen of Ga 1st 5s 45	65½	65	65
1	Cen Ne Eng 4s 61	73	73	73
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
34	Cen Pac 5s 60	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
41	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69	68⅝	68⅝
1	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	19	18½	18½
1	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
3	Certain-td 5½s 48	92½	92½	92½
2	ChpP&P(38)4½s 50	108½	102½	102½
10	C&O 1½s 96 D	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
168	Chi & Alton 3s 49	25	24¾	24¾
3	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	66	66	66
8	CB&Q 4s 111 49	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	CB&Q 3½s 111 49 reg	83¼	83¼	83¼
10	Chi & E Ill inc 97	33	33⅜	33⅜
3	CtCtW inc 4½s 2038	39	39	39
1	Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
4	Chi I & L 6s 62	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
8	Chi I & L 5s 47	33	33	33
8	Chi I & L 5s 47	31½	31½	31½
88	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
35	CMSP&P.s.f) 5s 2000	4½	4	4
3	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
9	CM&SP 4½s 89C	42	42	42
2	CM&SP 4½s 89E	42	42	42
15	CM&SP gen 4s 89	41¼	40¼	41¼
18	Chi&NW 6½s 36	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
6	Chi&NW 5s 1st 2037	32½	32½	32½
7	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	32½	32½	32½
21	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21½	21¾
10	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	Chi & NW 4s 87	31½	31½	31½
3	Chi & NW 4s 87 st	31½	31½	31½
3	CI&P 4½s 52A	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	CI&P cv 4½s 60	17	17	17
47	CI&P 4s 88	32¾	32¾	32¾
16	CI&SP rfg 4s 34	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
1	CSL&NO 5s 51	71¾	71¾	71¾
58	CT Hle & SE rfg 5s 60	66½	66	66½
1	CTH & SE inc 5s 60	50¾	50¾	50¾
2	Cu Un Gas 5½s 57	107½	107½	107½
2	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
1	Childs Co 5s 43	46¾	46¾	46¾
5	Coc Okl & G 5s 52	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
26	CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	48	48½
5	Colo Sth Line 4½s 61	72	72	72
3	Clev Un Terms½s 72	77¾	77¾	77¾
9	Clev UnTerm 5s 73	68½	67⅞	68½
2	Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	62	62	62
1	Col & So 4½s 80	24½	24½	24½
15	Columbia G 5s 52 May	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
2	Columbia G 5s 1961	89	89	89
66	Comm'l Mack inst 49ww	53	52½	53
1	Comwith Ed 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
8	ComwithEd cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
12	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104	104¼
3	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	98	98	98
10	Crane 3½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Cubal No Ry5½s42rc*	32½	32½	32½
5	Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
21	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57½	57½	57½
44	D & R G 4s 36	30¼	30	30¼
1	D & R G W 5s 55 As	2½	2½	2½
8	D & R G West 5s 78	17	17	17
62	Det Ed 4s 65	112½	112½	112½
2	Det Ed 3½s 66	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
27	Erie 4½s 2015	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
38	Erie 4s 95	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
8	Firestone T&R 3s 6*	98¾	98⅛	98¾
6	Fla E Cst 5s 74	17½	17½	17½
20	Florida J&G 2-4s 82 ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
51	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	-00	99¼	100
2	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	16½	16½	16½
2	Ga Car&Nor 6s34	31½	31½	31½
7	Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	105½	105½
25	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
31	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¾	98¾	98¾
11	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
15	Gt Nor 3⅜s 57	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
15	Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
14	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	52½	52¼	53¼
9	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	91	91	91
6	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
61	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	44	43	43½
11	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	46	46
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
1	Ill Cen 3½s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
3	Ill Cen 4s 52	51	51	51
19	Ill Cen 4s 53	48½	48	48
25	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¾	48¾	48¾
15	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44	44¼
30	Ill Cen 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
22	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	49½	48⅞	49½
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44½	44½
5	Inland Stl 3s 61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27½	27¼	27¼
8	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	28	25½	28
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35	34½	35
11	Int Paper 4s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
14	Int T&T 4½s 52	48½	58⅛	58⅛
33	Int T&T 5s 55	62¼	62	62
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2¾	2¾	2¾
8	James F&Clea 4s 50	50½	50½	50½
3	K C South 5s 50	71¼	71¼	71¼
24	K C Term 4s 60	109	108½	109
22	Lac Gas 5½s 53	87	86½	87
1	Lac Gas 5s 45	100½	100½	100½
1	Leh & N Y 4s 45	83	83	83
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	70½	70½	70½
2	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	46	46
1	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	55	55	55
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38¾	38¾
18	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅜	30	30⅜
1	Libby McN&L 4s 55	106	106	106
1	Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122	122
3	Long Isl fg 4s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Lorillard Co 5s 51	120	120	120
21	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80	79½	80
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
10	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
13	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83½	83½
8	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93¼	93⅛	93¼
1	Maine Cen 4s 45	83	83	83
7	Maine Cen 4½s 60	46½	46½	46½
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106	106½
13	M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9	8⅝	9
5	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	68	68	68
8	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16	15½	16
10	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15¾	15¾	15¾
72	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39	38⅝	38⅝
5	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	39	38⅝	38⅝
4	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20	19⅝	20
2	M-K-T 4½s 78	34¾	34¾	34¾
11	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31½	31½	31½
12	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31⅜	31½	31⅛
58	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4¾	4¼	4¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36¾	36¾	36⅝
69	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36⅝	36	36½
1	Mo Pac 5s 77 F st	36	36	36
43	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36¾	36⅜	36⅝
62	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	36⅝	36½	36⅝
53	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	36⅜	36	36⅛
8	Mo Pac 5s '81 I rct	36	36	36
104	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	10	9	9⅞
1	Mont Pow 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Mor & Essex 5s '55	36⅝	36¼	36¼
5	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33	32¾	33
1	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38	38	38
3	Nat Dairy 3½s '60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Nat Dairy 2¾s '61	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
8	Nat Distill 3½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	N Eng RR 5s '45	73	73	73
3	N Eng RR 4s '45	72¼	72	72¼
2	N O Pac Ry 5s '52 A	107	107	107
21	N Y C&H R & NE 4½s '52	85½	85	85½
3	N Orl Term 4s '53	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	55	55	55
5	NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	52½	52½	52½
2	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	NO Tex&M 5s '56C ct	52¾	52¾	52¾
33	NYC rfg 5s 2013	83¾	83¾	83¾
80	NYC 4½s '2013 A	49⅛	48¾	49⅜
45	NYC cn 4s '98	52¾	52½	52¾
1	NYC 3½s '48	98¾	98½	98½
21	NYC cn 3½s '52	68½	68	68
19	NYCHR 3½s '97	78¾	78¼	78½
1	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	83	83	83
74	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	67¼	63½	67½
7	NY Dock Co 4s '51	68¾	68	68¾
1	NY Edis 3½s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13	NYC rfg&Imp 4s '73 A	54	53¾	54
14	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41½	41½	41½
1	NYNH&H cv 6s 40	83	83	83
24	NYNH&H 4½s 67	38½	38½	38½
5	NYNH&H 4s 56	33¾	33¾	33½
1	NYNH&H 3½s 56	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	NYC&W rfg 4s 92	8¾	8¾	8¾
27	NY Steam 3½s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	NYRy&W gen 5s 40	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3	NYW&Bost 4½s 46	8	8	8
5	Niagara Sh rfg 3½s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
20	Nor Am Co deb 3¼s	38½	38⅝	38⅝
11	Norf Sou 4½s 88	74½	73¾	73¾
4	Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126	126
9	Nor Cen 4½s 74	113½	113¼	113¼
41	Nor Pac 4s 2047	87⅛	86¾	87⅛
11	Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	86⅝	86	86⅝
8	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	89⅛	89¼	89⅛
4	Nor Pac 4s 97	78	78	78
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42¼	42¾
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s87	110¼	110¼	110¼
6	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	11	10⅝	10⅞
6	Ohio Ed 3½s 72	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Oklahoma G&E3¼s68	110	110	110
9	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅝
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	100	100
25	Pac Gas&E 3s 70	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜
8	Pac G&E 3s 71	103	103	103
2	Pac AGasE 4s 64	3	4	
23	Para Plat 4s 58	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
1	Parmelee T 6s 44	85½	85½	85½
1	Pen Co 4s 63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
13	Pen P&L4 3¼s 69	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Pen RR gen 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
24	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
1	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89½	89½	89½
5	Pen RR 4½s 81	89⅝	89	89
3	Pen RR 3½s 70	5.90¼	89¼	89¼
10	Pen RR 3½s 52	112½	92	92
17	Pec Gl&C Chl 5s 47	112½	112	112½
1	Peoria & East 4s 60	44	44	44
7	Pere Marq 5s 56	80	80	80
1	Pere Marq 4½s 80	71	71	71
7	Pere Marq 4s 56	80½	80½	80½
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s 53	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
4	Phila Co 4½s 61	98	98	98
179	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	13½	13½	13½
80	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	35	34½	34½
8	PCC & St L 4½s 77	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
61	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88⅝	87½	88⅝
7	Postal Tel 5½ st	95	95	95
19	Reading 4½s 97 A	78	78	78
38	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	88	88	88
10	Republic Steel 5½s 54	106¼	105¼	105½
4	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	61½	61⅜	61½
1	Rio Gr W rfr 4s 49	78	78	78
35	RI Ark & La4½s34	20	19¾	20
51	RLIM&S 4s R&G 33	74½	73½	74½
6	St L S F 5s 50 B	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
5	St L S F 5s B 50 ct	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
6	St L S F 5s 50 Act	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
50	St L S F 4s 50 A	18½	17⅞	17⅞
1	St L S F 4s 50Act	17½	17½	17½
8	St L SW 5s 52	50½	49⅝	50
24	St L SW rfg 4s 89	36	35½	36
6	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	34½	34	34½
14	StP&SC ShL4½s81	16	15½	15½
7	Schenley Dist 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
198	Seab A L cn 4s 49	13	12½	12½
10	Sea A L 4s ctf	13½	11½	12½
2	Sea AL rfg 4s 49	13½	11½	12½
1	Sea AL rfg 4s 50 ct	10½	10½	10½
74	Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	12¾	11¾	12⅜
3	SeaAllFla 6s 35 B ct	10½	10½	10½
1	So Bell T&T 3s 62	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
24	Sou Pac 4½s 68	83	83	83
20	Sou Pac 4½s 81	52	51⅝	52
37	So Pac 4½s 69	83½	83½	83½
37	So Pac rfg 4s 55	70½	70½	70½
42	So Pac 4s 56	70¾	70	70¾
21	So Pac 3½s 46	69	69	69
51	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¾	54⅛	55
12	So Pac SPTer 4s 50	87½	87	87
4	So Pac SP Ter 4s 50 reg	81½	81½	81½
1	South Ry 6½s 56	90	90	90
3	South Ry gen 5s 56	90	90	90
3	South Ry gen 4s 56	92½	92½	92½
44	South Ry gen 4s 56	70¾	70¾	70¾
1	So Ry 4s St L 51	89½	89½	89½
5	S W Bell Tel 4s 68	107⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Stand Oil N J 2s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
17	Stand Oil N J 3½s 53	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
1	Studebaker cv 6s 45	101½	101¼	101½
4	Studebaker cv 6s 45 cld			
		100 3-32	100 3-32	100 3-32
4	Texarka&FtSm 5½s 50	88½	88⅛	88½
6	Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
15	Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	67⅞	67	67⅞
18	Tex & Pac 5s 80 ID	67	66¾	67
194	Third Ave a] 5s 60	22½	21	21
12	Third Ave a] 5s 60	22½	21	21
12	Third Ave 4s 60	61¾	61¼	61¾
6	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	102	102	102
10	Un Pac 4s 68	105½	105½	105½
3	Un Pac 3½s 71	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
8	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	88	88	88
3	Un Stockyds 4½s 51	93½	93½	93½
10	Utah L&Trac 5s 44	68½	67¾	68½
33	Utah P&L 5s 44	97¾	97¾	97¾
16	Virginian 7 3⅜s 66	106½	106⅛	106⅝
5	Wabash 4½s 78	36¼	36⅛	36¼
57	Wabash 4½s 91	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
11	Wabash 4s 81	33½	33⅛	33⅜
12	Wabash 4s 71	83½	83½	83½
12	Walwrth 4s 55	93½	93	93¼
5	Warren Bros 4s 41	104	104	104
4	Warren Bros 4s 41 rct	104	104	104
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43	43	43
10	Westn Md 4s 52	87½	87¼	87½
1	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	35¾	35¾	35¾
1	Westn Pac 5s 48 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
3	Westnr Un 5s 51	84½	84½	84½
14	Westnr Un 4s 60	84½	84½	84½
10	Westn Un 4½s 50	84½	84½	84½
4	West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Wilson & Co 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
21	Wis Cen 4s 49	50	49½	50
10	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16½	16½	16½

Foreign Bonds

3	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74	74	74
2	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74	74	74
4	Brazil 8s 41	33¾	33¾	33½
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	31½	31½	31½
2	Brazil C yEl 7s 52	31½	31½	31½
2	Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Canada 4s 60	107	107	107
4	Canada 3s 67	88	88	88
2	Chile 7s 42 asd	18½	18½	18½
3	Chile 6s 60 asd	18½	18½	18½
2	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18½	18½	18½
4	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	18½	18½	18½
3	Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	30	30	30
10	Copenhag 5s 52	41	38½	41
2	Copenhab 4½s 53	40	40	40
10	Cuba 4½s 77	77	76¾	77
5	Denmark 5s 42	53½	52⅞	53¾
1	Denmark 4½s 55	48	48	48
9	Denmark 4½s 62	45	44½	44½
1	Greek 6s 68 pt pd	11½	11½	11½
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
7	Mex 6s asd 33	11¾	11¾	11¾
9	Mex 5s asd 45	10¼	10¼	10¼
47	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	10¼	9⅞	10¼
116	Mex 10 4s asd 45	12	11	12
8	Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	9½	9½	9⅝
9	Norway 6s 43	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Norway 4½s 65	70	70	70
3	Nor Mun Bk 8s 70	70	68	70
11	Oslo City 4½s 55	60	59	60
10	Pe

Arizona Learns Bald Facts About Farm Labor Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz. — Liquor, conflicting Federal agencies, "emergency" bureaus that ought to be discontinued, reluctance of farm operators to "bend their own backs"—these are main factors contributing to Arizona's desperate shortage of agricultural labor.

So charges Dr. Elmer D. Tetreau, rural sociologist for the University of Arizona, in "Wanted—Manpower for Arizona Farms," a bulletin now on the press.

Publication of Dr. Tetreau's latest work is expected to raise a furor, for he certainly pulls no punches. His conclusions are not likely to be ignored since he is recognized, both at home and in Washington, as a real authority on migratory farm labor. His estimates of how many transient workers Arizona farmers will require at any season, are accepted as official by the U. S. Employment Service and other bureaus.

Three months ago Dr. Tetreau went out into the farm districts and spent weeks investigating at first hand the new problems arising there from war conditions. His findings are startling in many respects. Certainly he has said many things that no one in Arizona has before dared to say.

About Half-Time Work

Last summer Dr. Tetreau testified before a Federal board of inquiry that cotton pickers average only three and a half days' work a week, and spend much of their earnings for liquor. On this score he comments further in his new bulletin:

"It is believed that the habitually short work-week of seasonal laborers can be lengthened by a county-wide closing of all saloons and other liquor dispensaries on Sunday. The hours of closing should extend from no later than midnight Saturday until Monday morning. Local measures of this sort are being tried. As a result, many more laborers are showing up on Monday morning in shape for work, instead of on Tuesday after a three-day binge."

Dr. Tetreau is no less outspoken when he pays his respects to drones:

"The pressure of public wrath should be directed against able-bodied idlers who loaf on the street corners and are known to eat regularly and to work little or none at all. Local ordinances strictly enforced can do much to help take these men off the streets and put them in the fields. They are a plain disgrace to a community, but it must be admitted that some of them are supported in their idleness by subsidies from the public treasury. This is no reflection on men who are disabled and receiving compensation. The people of the community know the latter from the former."

Farm wages, Dr. Tetreau says, have in the main followed the trend of agricultural prices. He does not think that farmers have been sufficiently progressive in paying bonuses to men who "stick with them through the season or the year." Farm housing for laborers has admittedly not been satisfactory; but it has been improving in the last few years. Now, improvement is hampered by priorities. It is suggested that the Army be asked for used tents.

Of course, much of the drain on farm labor is caused by defense-industry wages which the farmer simply cannot meet. "It seems like poor tactics to cut off enterprises that can fully utilize manpower in favor of enterprises that work 40 hours a week, when food and guns are equally essential."

All attempts to arrange for importation of domestic and Mexican labor into Arizona this fall, have failed. Dr. Tetreau comments:

"This failure, in the face of a detailed estimate of requirements and a practical knowledge of the location of labor supplies outside of the State, cannot be laid to individuals or to a single agency. The root of the trouble is to be found in divided responsibilities. One Federal agency, and only one, should be responsible for recruiting and assigning out-of-state laborers to Arizona farms."

Some Agencies Outmoded

Dr. Tetreau reports that rural people "are strongly of the opinion that some of the agencies formed during the 30's are no longer useful and actually hinder the nation's all-out effort. They operate competitively in the community and absorb Federal funds required elsewhere. With the demand for manpower reaching new peaks, it seems unnecessary to 'create' employment. If these agencies must be continued in order to win on all fronts, it will take more convincing evidence than has yet been presented to reverse this opinion among farmers and small-town businessmen."

Probably the biggest jolt of all, for rural people, will be found in the very last paragraph of Dr. Tetreau's booklet:

"It is recommended that farm operators and their families turn in and lend a hand in harvesting the crops for the care of which crucial labor shortages exist. This recommendation would not apply if it were made to farmers of the Middle West and Northeast; but Arizona agriculture is to some extent tied in with traditions which hold to class distinctions as between the operator and the laborer. In these days of emergency it will not do for the farmer and his family to stand aloof from their own problem. Manpower for Arizona farms will be more readily forthcoming, especially from the local community, if the operator bends his back too."

Unity of Command Attained By American Army and Navy

Continued from Page 1

the grand strategy of both countries.

The American Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Chiefs of Staff are in session almost continuously. Meeting in Washington, within convenient reach of the United Nations representatives in the Capital, it has cumulatively available the complete though changing picture of events and the vast background of information essential for the global planning of the war.

In the organization of the American High Command, General Marshall as Chief of Staff of the Army and Admiral King as Commander of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, act as the agents of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They are the executive instruments of the strategic plans collectively determined by the United Army-Navy-Air command. No plans of strategy are made independently by the Army or Navy chiefs.

An important phase of the functioning of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is authoritatively described in these terms:

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have in their hands a powerful weapon with which to establish their position. It is the power to allocate forces for the various moves that are planned. To cite a hypothetical case, there is no question that General MacArthur's authority over an operation in the Southwest Pacific would be riveted down were Admiral Halsey of the South Pacific theater directed by Admiral King, acting for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to place his fleet at General MacArthur's disposal for a specific operation.

This is one important way that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are able to maintain absolute unity of command. It is bolstered by the personal relations that obtain among the four members. And since the combined Chiefs of Staff consist of the four Americans, with their opposite numbers in the British Army, Navy, and Air Force, Washington stands out as the real heart of the planning of the war against the Axis.

That Russia is not represented on the Combined Chiefs of Staff is due to the fact that the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan, and in view of this fact it would be highly embarrassing for Russians to be sitting in on the development of plans that deal quite as much with bringing about Japan's defeat as that of Germany and Italy. But representatives of the remaining United Nations are available for consultations on matters which bear upon their participation in current and projected operations.

As to the lines of authority now established in the Pacific theater, which is the all-inclusive term for any broad arena in which the war is being fought, it can be said authoritatively that the Pacific theater is divided into five areas.

Outline of Five Areas

Beginning at the north, there is the North Pacific area which covers whatever operations may be carried on inside the Arctic Circle, and all operations north of the boundary line between Oregon and California projected generally westward. This includes the Aleutians, and in a general way is intended to establish in one area all operations that might threaten the United States from the north, which is to say by way of Alaska.

Then there is the Central Pacific area, which runs from the California-Oregon border, extended, to the Equator and going clear to the Asiatic mainland. In this area lies the vital line of communications between Midway, Hawaii, and California, the maintenance of which was threatened by the Japanese when they struck at Midway. That threat was beaten off, in one of the crucial battles of the war.

In the south the Pacific is divided into three areas. The Southeast Pacific covers the coast of Central and South America, the vital supply line from the United States to Australia, a line differing in importance only in degree from the Midway-Hawaii line is included in the South Pacific area, which also includes Samoa, the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, and New Zealand.

Finally, there is the Southwest Pacific area, which embraces Australia and the enemy approaches to that continent and the Philippines.

These areas are not set up on an unchangeable basis. The lines of demarcation can be shifted at the discretion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and this is another manifestation of effective unified command.

He May Be Bit Previous But the Parade's Coming

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 13

In the morning mail Gaston Lauryssen, executive director of the St. Regis Hotel, found this request for a reservation from a Pittsburgh, Pa., businessman:

I want you to reserve a double room, sitting room and bath about the third, fourth or fifth floors on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 55th Street for at least a day before and two days after the Victory parade which will be held in New York at the conclusion of the war.

Army Landed Locomotives In No. Africa

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Army's landing in North Africa was so powerful and so thoroughly equipped that even bridges and railroad locomotives were put ashore, Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, said last night at a dinner meeting of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company.

"The expedition was one of the largest, if not the largest operation, of its kind in the world's history," Mr. Patterson said, adding that 700,000 different items of equipment and supply were landed with it on the North African shore.

He said that seven tons of shipping per man were required to land the expedition and a ton and a half of shipping a man would be needed to maintain supplies.

"There are more than 390 different items of clothing and individual equipment," he said. "More than 10,000 different signal corps items, 68,000 items of medical supplies and drugs, 100,000 engineering corps articles, including such things as bridges, bulldozers, well digging equipment, storage tanks and railroad locomotives. There are 250,000 different ordnance items, alone. These include tanks and guns, ammunition and spare parts."

Mr. Patterson said that "we have not yet won a decisive victory . . . in the Mediterranean Area, and it would be a mistake to suppose that the road from now on will be easy."

"We know that Hitler and his Italian satellite will react as violently as they have the means for, and their means are not spent by a long shot," he added.

He said that "we have passed from the defensive to the offensive and that is great progress . . . We have made a successful landing and have opened up a new theater for fighting . . . We have also won the support of a French army."

Maas Speech

Continued from Page 1

the organization and failed to concentrate our energies and forces. We are fighting dozens of separate wars all over the world. They are not co-ordinated and are not all part of one over-all plan to defeat our enemies.

"Many of these fronts are pressure fronts—that is, undertaken locally to satisfy various of our allies, but not as part of a well-worked-out general war plan. We are carrying on so many 'second fronts' that we seem to have had little or nothing left with which to carry on our own 'first front' in the Pacific."

"It will make little difference in the end who wins in Europe, we or Hitler, if the Japs win in the Pacific," he said, "for in 20 or 30 years 1,500,000,000 orientals, industrialized, organized, and mobilized by Japan, will overrun a war devastated Europe and, finally, America, too."

Eulogy for Japan Seen

Mr. Vincent contended that Mr. Maas' statements would "be used to good advantage in encouraging and inspiring the soldiers of Germany and Japan," and commented that if similar charges had been made by a high-ranking German or Japanese officer, "the person making such charges would be immediately court-martialed."

Mr. Vincent said Mr. Maas had "eulogized the action of the Japanese Navy by saying that they struck with 'unequaled daring and with perfect precision, inflicting major damage on our naval forces in Tulagi Harbor.'"

President Roosevelt was asked at his press conference today whether he had seen or heard about the Maas speech. He replied in the negative.

Mr. Maas is the ranking mnority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

President's 'Banter' Comes Home to Roost

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt started a humorous exchange at his press conference today when, explaining the dearth of news, he said he had a number of hens sitting but they had not as yet laid any eggs.

One reporter thereupon raised the question: "Does a setting hen lay eggs?" and another wanted to know whether one of the hens was sitting on a food czar, having in mind that the appointment of a National Food Administrator was under study by the Administration.

The President smiled and replied that he was not going to tell too much about the hens.

Then Mrs. Elizabeth May Craig, correspondent for several Maine newspapers, stopped all further banter by asking:

"Is the Hatch Act stopping you?"

With a smile and a gesture, Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed: "Why, May!"

Bill to Make Newsmen Eligible for Insurance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, introduced yesterday a bill to make American war correspondents eligible for war risk insurance.

"The correspondents of the press associations and many newspapers risk their lives daily in the front lines of this war," Senator Reynolds said.

"The casualties have been high. They wear the uniforms of the armed forces and are subject to military law.

"It is only just that they be made eligible for insurance under the National Service Life Insurance act."

Women's Coast Guard Forwarded by Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed a bill to set up a Women's Coast Guard Reserve after amending it to stipulate that the members be restricted to shore duties within Continental United States. The measure expressly declares that the women shall not be assigned to duty on vessels or combat aircraft.

Minimum age for enlistment would be 20 years. The highest woman officer would hold the grade of lieutenant commander, and there could be no more than 18 full lieutenants. The women officers could exercise their military authority only over women reservists.

The measure now goes back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

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RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8630

SILVERWARE

BEAUTIFUL heavy Sterling Silverware direct to you at a saving. Display in your home by bonded distributor. Clara Dueland, 163 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. IN. 2-8921.

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP.
70 Needham St., Newton Highlands
Tel. LAsell 8007, 8008, 8009

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT, Voice Development Singing-Speaking, READERS, learn the simplicity of talking your message. 1 W. 30th St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-3634.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

STILL floundering? Let me guide you to the right activity for work happiness. Call, write for personal consultation. HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison Ave., New York. MU-3-0233.

WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires piano studio for practice daytime. West 86th Street. Write Box D-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th. N. Y. C. WI. 7-7900.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	12c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information." The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Mrs. Foster Miss Evans
Gifts and Greeting Cards
"We have the largest display of Christmas Cards in Arlington," including those for boys in the service.
Your personalized Christmas Card orders must be placed at once to insure delivery.
693 Massachusetts Ave. Arl. 6171

ARL. 2570
QUALITY FRUIT STORE
Fancy Fruits & Vegetables Daily
A Neighborhood Store With Friendly Service
Free Delivery on All Orders Over a Dollar
618 MASS. AVENUE

FLOWERS
Score Every Time
G. O. ANDERSON & SON
Incorporated
901 MASS. AVE. ARLINGTON 3090
243 HIGH ST., MEDFORD, MYSTIC 0800

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

THANKSGIVING CARDS
THE SANGERS
47 PARK AVENUE

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW MODELS
Velvet, Flower and Fur Trimmed
Also Remodeling
Mme. Buettel Arnould
French Milliners
97 Temple Place Room 9

BOSTON—Dorchester

Avon's New and Exclusive Christmas Gift Sets Are Now Ready
I shall be pleased to serve you in your own home.
MRS. EDITH BROCKBANK
(Local representative)
71 Topliff St., Dorchester COL. 3273

BOSTON—Hyde Park

William H. Harlow & Sons
Rockwool Insulation
Batts and Blown-in Types
Storm Windows
Telephone HYDe Park 0560

Wallpaper Removing Machines Rented
Hyde Park Supply Co.
Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
Paint and Wallpaper
Builders' Hardware
Tel. Hyde Park 0743
1210 RIVER STREET HYDE PARK, MASS.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Kem-Tone
The wonder cold water paint. Gal. 2.98, Qt. .98
We Carry Armstrong Quaker Linoleum
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4262 Washington St., Roslindale; 2632 Centre St., West Roxbury; 16 High St., East Dedham

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BOSTON—West Roxbury

ROSS'
West Roxbury Mfg. Co.
5168 Washington Street, West Roxbury
Women's and Misses' Pure Wool Furred Coats. Woolen and Silk Dresses. Low prices. It pays to buy at Ross' West Roxbury Mfg. Co.

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449
WOODSUM COAL & OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let your family and friends enjoy a comfortably furnished home for the duration
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Company
618 MAIN ST., OPP. FOREST AVE.

The Swedish Coffee Cup
RESTAURANT
Breakfast — Luncheon — Dinner
Sandwiches and Homemade Pastry
STANLEY CARLSON, Prop.
Open at 6 in the Morning till 7 at Night
30 West Elm Street Phone 9687

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co
A Large Selection of All Wool Dresses
16.95 and 19.95
Sizes for women and misses
739 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St. Est. 1841 Brockton

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ADOLF S. KIRK CO.
Fine Furniture
Upholstering and Draperies
Have your table and bureau tops heat proof finished. Adds to their appearance and durability.
ASP. 6790 1385 BEACON STREET

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
867 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

ENNA JETTICK
JIM'S SHOE STORE
Agent for Cooperative Men's Shoes
Shoes for Entire Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
Beacon 2838 157 Washington St.

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick G. Carreiro. Francis G. Carreiro

Fall Hats that do nice things for you.
Lewis
1374 Beacon St., Brookline
27 Central St., Wellesley

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 8604

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Worsted-tex Overcoats For Men
$42.50 to $50.00
Harvard Cooperative Society
In Harvard Square

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

Before the Holidays Begin Have a New Permanent
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson Street Call Tro. 1603

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Christmas Cards
Now in Stock
As Lovely as Ever
J. F. OLSSON & CO.
Pictures and Framing
Art Dealers
49 Brattle Street TRO. 0938

CONCORD

Many New Fall Dresses
in Wools and Crepes
Sizes Range from 12 to 20
Junior Miss 9 to 17
THE APPAREL SHOP
COLONIAL BLOCK, CONCORD, MASS.

Our Complete Line of Snow Suits Now In
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
45 Main Street, Concord, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

CONCORD (Continued)

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We are showing
Burberry English Topcoats
in Tweeds and Coverts. Also
Raglan Style Fleece Overcoats
We invite your inspection.
W. G. PAYSON CO.
274 MAIN STREET

helen GLOVES
for Dress—Business—Sports
Fabrics—Pigskins—String and Light Weight Capeskin to match your color scheme.
381 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—
Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 680

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
602-700 MAIN STREET

F. A. Lane Company
Complete Selections of New Fall Attire. All departments well provided with warm, dependable wearables.
330 MAIN STREET

Thrilling New Handbags by Mark Cross and Koret
$5.50 up
Keepsake Diamonds RICE & CO. *Watches*
F. W. RICE
350 Main Street

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
330 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

A Merry Christmas in the Star Spangled Manner
Christmas Opening November 13th at
WILSON'S

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Turkeys for the Holiday
Best Ever
LEWIS O. HARRIS
East Deerfield Tel. Greenfield 6107

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for Men	Shoes for Women
Jarmon	Air-O-Pedic
Florsheim	Treadeasy
E. T. Wright	Red Cross
Foot Pals	W. B. Coon

FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

HINGHAM

Toilet Goods for Christmas
You should anticipate your wants for toilet articles early, as supplies are running short.
We have good supplies of Yardley, Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Lentheric and other popular brands on hand now.
DYKEMANS DRUG STORES
ON THE SQUARE AT THE CENTRE
HIN. 0360 1977

FRED F. ROWER
Successor to Anderson Bros.
Headquarters for Native Turkeys
Meats—Fish
Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries
7 North Street Tel. Hin 1420

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

Get a Head Start on
CHRISTMAS
Don't Delay
Buy It Today
Carry It Away
STEIGER'S

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

LAWRENCE

Buy Your Warm
Winter Coat
at
Cherry & Webb's
at a
Savings Price

Complete Stock of
NEW FALL SHOES
Now Ready
WALK-OVER SHOP
275 Essex Street

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

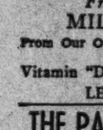
THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
1837 Mass. Avenue Lex. 0429-W
Order your Personal Christmas Cards and Imprinted Stationery Now!

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
SELECTED FRUITS
CHOICE MEATS
All Kinds of Vegetables in Season
1751 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

Gifts of Distinction
Including Cranberry Glass, Lamps, Cape Cod Candles, Costume Jewelry, Scarfs, Bags and Handkerchiefs, Christmas Cards and Wrapping. Lending Library.
The Minute Man Gift Shop
1840 Mass. Avenue
Mrs. Mary E. Archibald, Prop.

DRESSES 7.95 to 16.95
ROBES 4.95 to 8.95
HOSIERY, RAYON 1.00
KAYSER GLOVES 1.25
VANITY FAIR UNDERWEAR
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Avenue, opp. Arcade

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841



You won't go wrong if you try our great big, tasty Mince Pie. Really enjoy the art of living. Serve it at the coming Thanksgiving.
Mince Pie 32c—Squash Pie 27c—Lemon Meringue 37c and 22c—Apple 27c.

HY-TROUS FERTILIZER
For sturdy, healthy growth for flowers.
Concentrated, odorless.
Priced @ 25c, 59c and 99c
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman's Exchange

Lyle
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MASSACHUSETTS

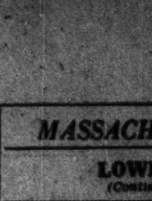
LOWELL (Continued)

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

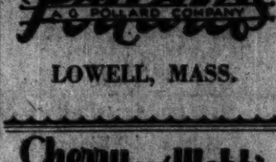
Cherry and Webb's
WARTIME STORE HOURS
Mondays.....1 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Tuesdays through Fridays
9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays.....9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN



Furnishings for Your Bedroom Living Room Dining Room Rugs
You may buy a complete set or only the pieces you need
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street



Something New for Your Home
Select from a wide array of beautiful pieces
Hill-Welch Co.
Willow Street

FOR THE THANKSGIVING TABLE
New Quaker Lace Tablecloths
Authoritative reproductions of century old lace treasures. We suggest that you buy them now for Christmas Gifts, later on. Size 72x90. $5.98.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
347 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters
Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

D. L. MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly. 2-1680

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, INC.
Let the BIG ARROW LIST deliver your GIFT

Christmas Gifts
Unusual in Design
Practical as well as Beautiful
Reasonably Priced
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPENTER and ROOFER
NO CHORE TOO SMALL
NO JOB TOO LARGE
PAUL CROSBY
140 East Border Road Malden 0055-R
TEL. SOMerset 2662

TOYLAND IS OPEN AT
Joslin's
Malden's Largest Assortment Now Ready. Shop Unhurriedly Here

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3300
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5283

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
Malden Co-operative Bank
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	O	L	F		A	R	M		L	A	M	P
O	■	I	L		E	O	S	I	N	■	O	■
O	N	L	Y		C	A	T	■	T	O	O	L
D	A	L	■	A	R	M	O	R	■	A	■	O
■	P	I	A	N	O	■	R	U	N	■	A	■
O	■	P	■	T	W	O	■	G	I	L	L	S
F	O	U	R	■	S	I	P	■	O	I	L	T
F	A	T	E	S	■	L	I	G	H	T	■	Y
■	K	■	D	O	G	■	G	A	T	T	I	■
A	■	R	■	D	A	N	■	P	■	O	D	D
L	O	O	M	■	L	E	A	■	T	R	A	Y
T	■	B	E	V	E	L	■	B	O	A	T	■
O	X	E	N	■	A	L	F	■	P	L	U	S

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

Yes, we sell
Fur Coats, too!
Gordon's
183 Pleasant Street Malden 2000

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYstic 0787

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYstic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

Pearl Hardware
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines for Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4364-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0294—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Kem-Tone
BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
29 ESSEX ST. MELROSE 2966

See the Right Hat for Your Winter Coat
EVELYN NADEAU
Milliner
491 Main St. Mel. 3466-M

GIFTS *of Dainty Undies*
Selected Handkerchiefs
Novelties, Bags and Jewelry
Early Selection Means a Satisfactory Christmas
Lady May Shop
489 Main Street Mel. 2130-M

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1030 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.50 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

NEW BEDFORD

Willey's Inc.
Winter Apparel for Better-Dressed Women

AKIN DENISON CO.
ESTABLISHED 1850
COAL—PAINT—FUEL
Devoe Artist Supplies and Materials
206 UNION STREET

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Lunch Room Open All Year
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

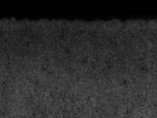
NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware—Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0404, Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
GOWNS AT BROOKLINE
1391 BEACON STREET BEA. 2052



432 Centre Street LAS 0694

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
861 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTONVILLE

BE COMFORTABLE
Save Money and Fuel This Winter
Install storm windows and doors now. Free estimates Call Big. 7997
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE

NORWOOD

BAKERS APPAREL *for the* CHILDREN

PITTSFIELD

Smart Fall Shoes
Styles for dress-up wear . . for work . . for today's extra walking.
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
Money-Saving Values in All Departments

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

Stretch your SUGAR by using SYRUP manufactured from Corn, Cane and Honey for table use, cooking and baking.
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

ESSO
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES
R. G. DANIELS
138 SOUTH STREET TEL. 9878

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 0761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
32 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0320

Dorothy Denham
Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St. Arlington, 383 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
516 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1500

UPTON LUMBER CO.
Storm Sash
and
Combination Storm and Screen Doors
Tel. 45-2 North Reading

TORRE'S
Reading Square
PEANUT SMUDGE
Our Own Make

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
7 Ridge Road
Telephone Sharon 2181

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 2007. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
339 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
32-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Stellars
SUITS and OVERCOATS
Latest Style
Imported and Domestic Fashions
Custom Made
Ready-to-Wear Clothes
Sparrow Bldg., Davis Square

THE KIDDIE SHOPPE
14 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 0055
We have the largest assortment of Kiddies' Apparel to be found in Greater Boston.
Quality at lowest possible prices. Make your Christmas selections early.

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1217, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This year especially it is wise to shop early for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Our Christmas Card selection is now complete
Artistic Picture Framing
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON STREET

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

STONEHAM

Johnson's Service Station
Texaco Products
Now is the time to winterize your car.
481 Main Street, Stoneham Tel. 0529

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ARROW SHIRTS
$2.25 • $2.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1334
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

WINTHROP

WINTHROP BEAUTY SHOP
GRACE YERXA

It is time to plan for a fresh permanent.
Bonat Method Permanent Waving
196 WINTHROP ST. OCEAN 2707

WORCESTER

CLAFLIN-SUMNER
Complete Fuel Distributors
10 Franklin Street

For SKI SUITS
It's The
CHILDREN'S SHOP
472 Main St., Opposite City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle to College

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/0 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 0281.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W C 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NEAR CROYDON.—Furnished accommodation or board residence; pleasant house; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply 21, Penwortham Road, Banstead, Surrey.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 76/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7248.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING.—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms, 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

NURSERY governess (exempt military service) required for two small boys of 4 and 6; Christian Scientist preferred; pleasant house and grounds, South Coast country district; small local Christian Science service; must be sweet-tempered, sensible and strong. Box W-1696, SCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

REIGATE.—Cook required. Apply Monks Court Hotel, Reigate. Also house-chamber maid, both exempt military service. Phone 3383.

SURREY.—Good all-round gardener required immediately, exempt military service; cottage rent free. Apply stating wages WYNCH, Nuthurst, Chiddingfold.

SURREY.—Nurse companion (exempt military service) to elderly lady; gentle, yet strong for lifting. Miss Barnard, 22, Pitfold Avenue, Haslemere.

POST WANTED

SINGLE WOMAN, Christian Scientist (exempt military service), refined, capable, good cook, domesticated, wishes position housekeeper, or companion-help one lady. ROBINSON, 16, Richmond Road, Cardiff.

England

BATH

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
24 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

BIRMINGHAM

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
11, Bull Street, Birmingham
2, Bradford Street, Walsall
46, The Parade, Leamington

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOGNOR REGIS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY KLEEN (1936) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 56 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
642-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1091
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
121, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Kendall
70 Branches
THE WHEELS AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
14, Western Road, Brighton
5, The Arcade, Worthing

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for Economy Clothes
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

Safe and Easy Removals
RAV. 2691
Highly skilled packing ensures safe transit. Estimates free. Moderate charges.
PYRKE'S 123 High Street Bromley, Kent
Furnishers of Quality

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER
SILVERSMITH WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1951, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1935

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2, High Street, Exeter
Suppliers of all types of Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

HARROW

The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9a College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 4699
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS,
10-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 Departments
• A Non-combine Store.
• A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON (Continued)

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 2121 (5 lines)

PERSONAL ATTENTION HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

LEICESTER

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — buy
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
26, Granby Street and 16, Haymarket, Leicester

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 2264/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
RIGHT OF SEVENOAKS 240
Grip-Ax

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SOUTHAMPTON

Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton, 79 and 166 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

SUTTON COLDFIELD

JAMES WALKER
Chemist
ELIZABETH ARDEN
INNOXA YARDLEY
and all the finer Beauty Preparation Stockists
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT: 2021

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St. Tel. Vigilant 0020

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St.
Frank Fast
TONBRIDGE
Phone 26

ENGLAND

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
10, Fleet Street, Torquay

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder Decorator
29, Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe — 7, Fore Street, St. Mary Church
Phone 37130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 37130

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
Old Established Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Always an interesting selection of Antique and Second-hand Silver, Jewellery Bargains
37, High Street, Tunbridge Wells
131, High Street, Oxford

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, and also Crosse & Blackwell's Products
21 and 22 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells—Phone 662

THE CHILDREN'S TREAT
OUR TOY BAZAAR
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Phone 2727 (5 lines)

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald by Experts Only
30 High Street Phone 352

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
'phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd 'phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Landscape Gardening
WILLIAM BROOKS Ltd.
F. R. H. S.
Roses, Fruit Trees, Shrubs
Whitecross Nurseries
Phone 172
Pot Plants for Colourful Gifts

Builder and Decorator
General Repairs to House Property
A. C. TAYLOR
"Westward," Hutton, Nr. Weston-super-Mare
Somerset. Phone Bleadon 281

Raincoats
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Knitwear and Tweeds for Ladies
RUBBER GOODS
STANLEY LOVELL
16, The Centre, Weston-super-Mare

At Walker & Ling
Buy Your GIFTS
GOOD VALUE FOR COUPONS
High Street and at BATH — Weston-super-Mare Phone 137

H. C. WEBBER, F. A. I.
ESTATE AGENT
AUCTIONEER VALUER
61-63 Oxford Street
Weston-super-Mare
Phone 151

WORTHING

Phone 262 Phone 262
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
33 to 37 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

CHAS. BEAUMONT
Coal and Coke Merchant and Boiler Fuel Expert
Offices, 49 High Street, 27 Rowlands Road — WORTHING
Phone Worthing 2206-2261

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

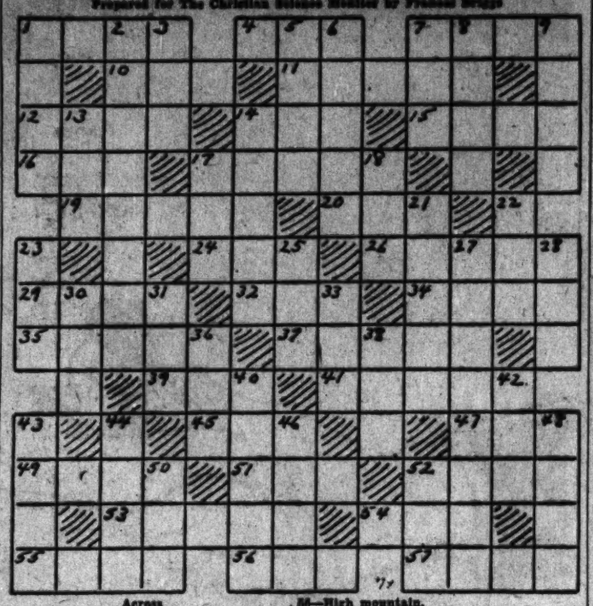
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Driggs



Across

1—What creature is to Mowgli what an ape is to Tarzan?
4—An octopus is well-supplied with what (sing.)?
7—What guided Leander when he swam the Hellespont?
10—What State is bordered on west by Iowa and Missouri (abbr.)?
11—What is a dye used in making red ink?
12—Society.
14—Lady Jane is what creature in "Bleak House"?
15—A frog is a book, tool, or boat—which?
16—What is a river of Sweden?
17—What would protect a mailclad person?
19—Vladimir Horowitz plays what musical instrument?
20—To move swiftly.
24—How many handles or ears has a dieta?
26—What are organs for respiration under water?
29—How many rays has a tetract?
30—Slight taste.
34—Guilding is what?
35—Who were the Moirae?
37—What is one of key words in an acrostic puzzle?
39—In certain song, what creature is referred to by "he is gentle, he is kind"?
41—What painter was called "Il Sodoro"?
45—Who was Dinso Troop's son in "Captains Courageous"?
47—Singular.
49—What is a machine for weaving cloth?
51—Grassy meadow is what?
52—What is name of 52 Across in a song?
53—What is an instrument used for drawing angles?
54—What is a scarf of feathers for the neck?
55—What animals might be used by a plowman?
56—High mountain.
57—An added quantity is what?

Down

1—What substance might be used for a pyrogravure?
2—Low-heels and High-heels are fashions in what fictional place?
3—In baseball, what is a ball batted in the air?
5—What is a quantity of paper, usually 20 quires?
6—What is source of mechanical power?
7—Kindled.
8—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
9—In what sport are mounted players used?
13—Siesta is what?
14—What birds are very intelligent?
17—A myrmecophyte affords shelter or food for what creature?
18—What is a kamara?
21—In poem, "The American Flag," what has an azure robe?
22—The whole number.
23—To the distance.
25—A lepidopterist tests what?
27—What is a coastal region called?
28—Enclosure for swine.
30—Cork is obtained from a species of what tree?
31—Cerise is a shade of what?
32—What was one of three creatures frightened by Disney's wolf?
36—Turf.
38—Any break in continuity is what?
40—What is helmet-shaped part of a flower?
42—Zeus was reared on what mountain?
43—What is singing voice of Mistress Quickly in "Falstaff"?
44—What is a long, loose outer garment, reaching the feet?
46—Little Miss Trent, a Dickens character, was called what?
48—Colors.
50—Adult males.
52—What is a spinning toy?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

THERE is one thing better than good government, and that is government in which all the people have a part.—WALTER HINES PAGE

Did You Ever Wonder

If Absolute Zero Has Been Achieved in the Laboratory?

Absolute zero, in physics, is 459.4 degrees below zero of our household Fahrenheit thermometers, or 273.13 degrees below zero, Centigrade. It is based on the observed fact that (the pressure remaining constant) a gas tends to shrink 1/273 of its volume for every drop of one degree, Centigrade, below zero. The point at which the gas would (theoretically) disappear or cease to have any volume at all is considered to be the coldest cold that can exist.

It may be noted, however, that all gases condense to a liquid before reaching the degree of cold at which they would be expected to disappear and consequently do not follow the above rule for gases to its ultimate conclusion.

Absolute zero has not yet been reached in the laboratory, but experiments have produced a cold within a small fraction of a degree of this point.

One method of supercooling uses liquid air to cool liquid hydrogen, and liquid hydrogen to cool liquid helium, and liquid helium to cool the cell or container which holds a solenoid (a coil of wire through which an electric current may be passed) inside of which is a sample of material which ordinarily is considered to be non-magnetic.

A very strong magnetic field is set up by means of a current sent through the solenoid. The heat resulting from the magnetization of the sample of material is absorbed by the liquid helium, and the air is then pumped out from around the sample to prevent heat from entering the magnetized material.

The current is cut off, removing the magnetic field. This slows the movements of the molecules in the magnetized sample, which results in a further cooling of the material, its temperature dropping to within about a sixth of a degree, Centigrade, of absolute zero.

W. P. Keasbey

Solenoid, with a card through it on which are indicated the lines of force of the magnetic field.

In Lighter Vein

Comment

Radio, without a doubt,
Has been a boon to man;
What did they find to talk about
Before the war began?
—R. G. W. S.

Missed

Not so long ago it was the custom in certain parts of New England, when a marriage took place, for the bridegroom to address the company in a few well-chosen words. A certain Vermont widower, at his second marriage, arose and said:

"Friends and neighbors, you all know that our good friend here (indicating the bride), who has just done me the honor of pledging herself to share my joys and sorrows, is something of a stranger in this town. Being a mere man, I feel that I need your help to make her feel at home amongst us; so I'm going to depend upon you women folks to put her entirely at ease. I know you will do this, just as my first wife would do if she were here today. I miss her considerable at times, but more than usual on an occasion like this."

Just for Fun—

By Gene Carr

"I'm the only civilian at our house!"

Brevities

The New Yorker: Pierre Laval has made the painful discovery that his people do not speak French very well. Their vocabulary is apparently limited to the word "non."

Ryan in Boston Herald: Lots of patriots, we feel sure, would gladly make the sacrifice, if they could only get hold of the kind of salary that could be trimmed to $25,000.

Detroit News: "After single men the draft will call married men, then the head of families with children." What!—with no provision in between for girl soft ball players?

A Verse for Today . . .

He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God; and being fully persuaded that, what he had promised, he was able also to perform.—ROM 4:20, 21

"Slick Navigation"

By the Associated Press

London

The crew of a naval aircraft from a British carrier failed to return to the carrier as it should have done at dusk. So the captain turned the ship about to look for it. Estimates were made of the course the machine should have taken and the carrier steamed back along this track. Dusk turned to dark. The chances of finding the plane became slimmer and slimmer.

Then suddenly a lookout reported hearing a shout coming from the sea. Searchlights were switched on and there was the crew of the aircraft less than 100 yards from the carrier hanging on to a wheel and a piece of floating wreckage.

"It was a slick piece of navigation to go so far back and get within 100 yards of them," an officer said. "But even so we should never have seen them. By some queer trick of sound a man in the director tower heard their shouts. We were going 20 knots and I suppose there was one chance in 1,000,000 of hearing a shout above the noise of the ship at that speed."

FACTS
FIGURES
IN NORMAL TIMES THE QUANTITY OF CARBON DIOXIDE PRODUCED YEARLY BY THE BURNING OF GASOLINE IN AUTOMOBILES, WOULD MAKE 160,000,000 TONS OF "DRY ICE."
IT'S A FACT.
THE AVERAGE CAR WHEN SCRAPPED YIELDS 1500 LBS. OF IRON AND STEEL, 30 LBS. OF COPPER, 6 LBS. OF ALUMINUM AND 50 LBS. OF RUBBER
A FAMILY OF TWO CAN SAVE ENOUGH GREASE FROM THEIR BREAKFAST BACON, IN A MONTH, TO FIRE THREE ANTI-TANK GUN SHELLS.
M. Parrish

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON— Razors and razor blades are restricted.

COULD YOU LET ME HAVE A FILE? — I WANT TO SHAVE.
HOW ABOUT A PLANE?
JUNIOR DOESN'T MIND THE RAZOR BLADE RESTRICTIONS — HE GETS THE SAME RESULTS WITH MILK AND A ROUGH WASH CLOTH
THIS IS KNOWN AS SALVAGING, SUSIE
SEE Josper Grunch EAT RAZOR BLADES 10¢ AT SIDE SHOW
YEP! CLOSING UP FOR THE DURATION — CAN'T GET ANY MORE MATERIAL

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Secret Formula

By LE PRE

I SEE YOU'RE IN THE HIGH EXPLOSIVE BUSINESS AGAIN
YES... I MADE ONE CAN OF IT! TERRIFIC STUFF!
WHY... IF THIS CAN EVER EXPLODED, NOT ONLY COULD IT BE HEARD WAY AROUND THE WORLD... BUT ALSO THE ECHO A DAY OR SO LATER!
MY! WHAT IS IT CALLED
TUBBY'S DYNAMITE
HEY! LOOK OUT !!!
WHOOPS... WELL... COURSE IT'S NOT RE... DANGEROUS... IT'S JUST SAND, ASHES, SALT, TALCUM POWDER AND A DASH OF ROSE WATER AND GLYCERIN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—I've Heard That Story Before!

By RODGERS

"Oh, oh!" I said to myself today, "I haven't had a soap and water bath for some time."
"And it's a strange thing," I told Sponge, "whenever I begin to think I am about due for a bath—"
"You ARE due!" Sponge finished for me.
"When even YOU begin to realize you need a bath—" she began—
But by that time I had left the room!

The Adventures of Waddles—Wishful Thinking

By THE HAGERS

I joined Ted on his Quackburg ride. "I got the last seat, Ted," I cried.
"I'm hungry. Let's have lunch," said Ted. The diner was eight cars ahead.
The steward met us at the door. "We're full! Come back," said he; "at four."
Sighed Ted, "I have a sudden yen To be a little child again."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Time for Action

It is interesting that despite the large number of comments being made on America's manpower problem, the question is not becoming more confused. General agreement can be found on most of the essential points emphasized in the latest of these reports, that of the Senate's very useful Truman committee.

This thoughtful report has been under preparation for several weeks, and President Roosevelt has had a preliminary draft on his desk for some days. The committee assumes that the Presidential order deferring certain farm workers from selective service was based on one of its recommendations.

Events in North Africa have already answered some of the questions raised in the Truman report, principally what sort of war America is to fight. Secretary Stimson and the President have clarified speculation as to the numerical size of America's armed services. Army, Navy, maritime, and other procurement officials have had time and opportunity to revise estimates of their matériel needs. Needs of farmers have been underlined. Only requirements for essential civilian production are still very much an unknown factor.

Until these variables, or most of them, were clear, it was impossible to formulate a basic manpower policy. The Truman committee admits this in its report, and this admission makes incomprehensible its criticism of the War Manpower Commission's failure to supply such a policy.

The central policy must be integrated with the highest decisions in conducting the war. Such policy could never come from anywhere except the White House. It is to the President that we must look now for the policy that will bring order out of this situation.

The Truman committee's report contains many excellent recommendations. Halting of recruitment and acceptance of volunteer enlistments only with approval of Selective Service officials is a good suggestion, as is the proposed coordination of Selective Service and the United States Employment Service.

Enlargement of training programs, especially for women, and the decisive breaking down of prejudices against hiring people because of age, sex or race must come, as must a more generous view toward the contribution of the handicapped.

Lengthening of the work-week is inevitable, but whether the committee's 48-hour week would suffice is debatable. Moreover safeguards must be established to assure workers that this is a war emergency step, and that it is not adopted simply to break down wage standards or to avoid the cost of training additional workers. Labor hoarding certainly must be dealt with peremptorily, as must union rules, local regulations and other factors that limit optimum production.

The committee does not say enough about the opportunities for releasing workers in nonessential and civilian lines by standardizing products.

Until America harnesses its surplus manpower, it will "starve in the midst of plenty."

Silent France

The people of hitherto unoccupied France are reported meeting the Nazi invaders with silence. What is in that silence?

For one thing there is a realization—which the window-dressing at Vichy was designed to prevent—that Frenchmen are being ruled by Germans. The policy of the Nazis was to preserve as long as possible the fiction that French affairs were in the hands of Frenchmen who sought only the best for their country. It was the task of some of these men to convince their fellow citizens that France might be better off in a totalitarian Europe than it had been as a member of a community of free nations.

That usefulness of Vichy to the Nazis is now at an end. Many of us knew it would come to an end someday. Some thought *finis* would be written to it by revolt within France, some by the invasion of France by forces of freedom. What was not so widely foreseen was that it would be terminated by American and British forces fighting in Africa, and that the cause of its termination would be Hitler's desperation.

Nazi troops in France are now pulling down the façade that Nazi diplomacy has been working hard to keep in repair for more than two years. Nazi leaders did not plan it this way. They did not want it this way. They are now face to face with the silent French, wondering what may be in that silence.

Tobruk, Tunis and Tanks

Tank strength may prove a decisive factor in the British-American pincers movement to throw the Axis out of Tripoli and Tunisia.

Word from Tobruk that the Germans are giving up that key to the eastern Libyan littoral is explained primarily by Marshal Rommel's tank weakness. He is not now expected to make a serious stand short of Tripoli, and unless the Nazis can once more send to Tripoli a new hard core of armored forces, he will have difficulty holding that final Italian base.

General Montgomery must get his own tanks across 1000 miles of desert before attacking Tripoli and such an extended supply line has hitherto proved a weakness. But with the airpower the United Nations now display in Africa, they can establish supply lines by sea. They can also make Axis supply problems difficult, even on the short jump from Sicily to Tunisia.

Apparently Hitler has established a bridgehead at Bizerte by sending airborne troops. The failure to get there first may prove costly to the Allies. But the Nazis will have trouble getting tanks into Tunisia, and if the American and British forces which have been moving up from Algeria have enough armor, the Germans cannot hope to hold that strategic prize for long. Once Tunisia falls to the Allies, Rommel will have to save what he can out of Tripoli.

Hitler has proved that he knows the value of Africa and its bases for controlling the Mediterranean. Now its value as a defensive outpost against attacks on his soft side is accentuated. He may be expected to risk more than a little to hold it. But unless he has the tanks to pour in and can get them there quickly, the Allies' prospects for clearing Africa will be bright.

A Check on Compulsion

Some people have at last been found who won't take money offered them by the Federal Government. They happen to be the folks who run America's hospitals. To its great credit, the American Hospital Association recently rejected a proposal of the Social Security Board for compulsory hospital insurance. Financed by new pay-roll taxes on employers and employees, the plan would have brought to the hospitals a Federal payment of $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 annually.

The decision of the American Hospital Association has its significance for everyone in the United States. It sets up a fresh barrier to the approach of compulsory health insurance. If the Government should adopt hospital insurance, this would provide the first great step toward introduction of a national system of disability and medical care insurance—full-fledged compulsory sickness insurance on the European model.

Fortunately the hospital administrators and trustees represented by the association stood out against Federal control. Their experience with State and local governments warned them of the drawbacks of Federal bureaucracy, political influence, centralization at Washington, overstandardization, etc.

They also analyzed the plans of Federal payments as meaning the unneeded expenditure of several hundreds of millions annually, plus a great waste in new administrative expense.

It is rare that any group declines a Federal handout. But voluntary methods have brought hospital service in the United States to its present high level. By many authorities this is regarded as the best in the world. The American Hospital Association stood by the logic of the record in seeking to adapt hospitals to needs, to seek continuation of the voluntary plans of hospital insurance, and to avoid the risks of domination by the State.

Hospital leaders hope that compulsory hospital insurance is sidetracked. If so, their courageous independence is in part responsible.

Mr. Churchill says British and American staff officers worked out the joint African operation "as a band of brothers." Evidently the Prime Minister knows the words of "Hail, Columbia!" Which is more than many an American does.

The world is waiting to see whether Houdini Rommel can get out of this one, or whether he will have to ask the Sheriff for the keys to the handcuffs.

"Giant Blanket of Thick Smoke to Hide Boston," says a newspaper headline. "Is that news?" inquires the office iconoclast.

Our Readers Say—

"Today, More Than Ever"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today, more than ever before, constructive planning is needed for our all-out war efforts, to increase production, and to conserve time and money, whereby we shall sooner win the war. And wisdom, too, tells us to look forward to the vast task of world reconstruction that lies ahead. To both these ends the new World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters has a real contribution to make.

Our present civil calendar is wholly inadequate. Mathematically it is confusing and, in its way, is as confusing as our world today. Days and dates never agree. The different lengths of months—28, 29, 30, 31 days—cause irregular quarter-years of 90, 91, 92, 92 days and unequal half-years of 181 and 184 days. Months constantly change as to their number of week-days and Sundays.

These irregularities cause unnecessary inconvenience, waste and hardship. Pay and income checks must at times be stretched to cover a day or two more, making budgeting in the home, in business and in government more difficult.

We are all experiencing today the bitter cost of planlessness and confusion. A well-planned World Calendar will contribute to victory; it will bring economy out of waste, order out of disorder, regularity out of confusion, and harmony out of discord.

The new World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters is mathematically correct and scientifically as perfect as can be devised. The equal quarters are admirably adapted to all our various activities, since in each quarter, days and dates always agree. By giving to the first month in each quarter 31 days and the other two months 30 days each—a rhythmic measure of 31, 30, 30, four times a year, is made. This results in every month having exactly 26 week-days plus Sundays. Each quarter-year of 91 days or 13 weeks or 3 months achieves perfect coordination among the various time-units—the day, the week, the month, and the quarter.

Four times 91 days, however, makes 364 days. How about that 365th day? This day acts as the steadying influence wherein the calendar keeps pace with the solar year. It is December 31, as we count time today; and in the new calendar is the extra Saturday Year-End Day, the new World Holiday, December W, that follows Saturday, December 30th every year. And every four years there is another extra Saturday, the Leap-Year Day, which is another World Holiday, June W. These two days are not working days; they are the universal new World Holidays to be observed by every nation and by every individual.

The time for the new World Calendar's adoption is the end of 1944 when both the old and the new calendars meet on the same day, Saturday, December 30th. It is urgent, therefore, to plan and act Now.

You may ask: "What can an individual do?" Bring the knowledge of the World Calendar to your clubs, business organizations, and friends. Speak of the new time-plan at every opportunity.

Fourteen nations have officially approved the World Calendar and we believe that other nations are waiting only for the United States to take the lead.

ELIZABETH ACHELIS, President
The World Calendar Association
New York

"... and Pass the Ammunition"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

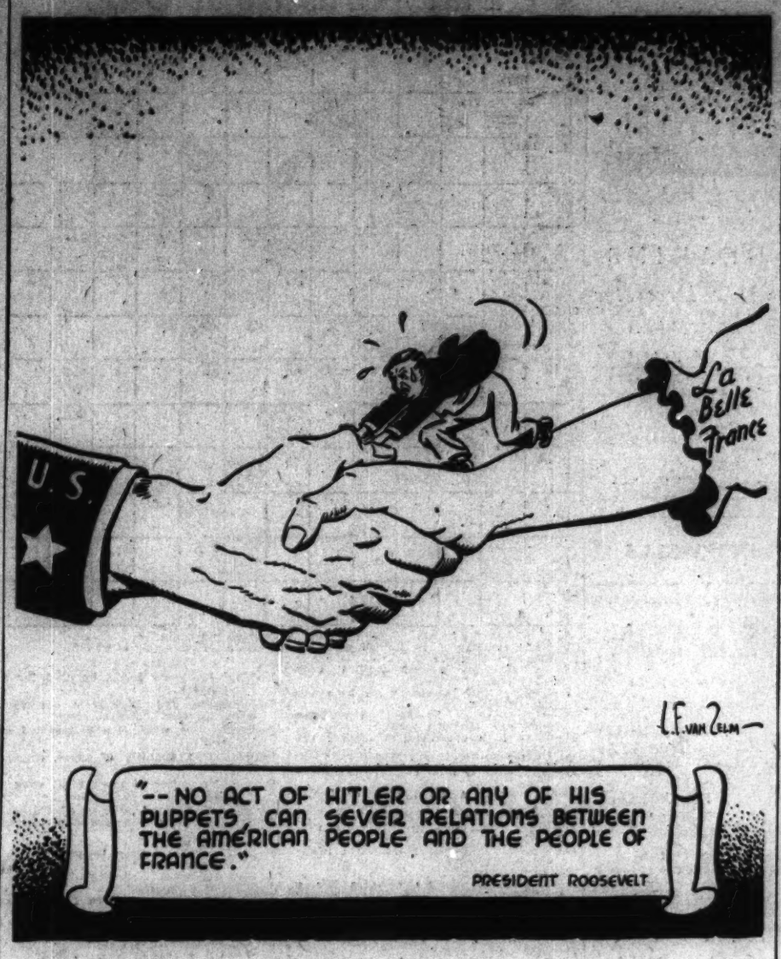
In The Christian Science Monitor appeared an article on the current phrase, "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition," credited to a Navy Chaplain, Lieut. Howell Forgy. Some sources trace it back to Civil War days. The words of the chorus and the tune are the same ones my grandfather used to sing back in 1900 when I lived with him. I asked Grandfather once where he learned it, and he explained to me that it was in reality a version of an old Negro spiritual. The Confederate soldiers used to sing it, and it had drifted over into the Union Army.

I have heard this same expression on several different occasions since 1900 and was surprised to see it blossom forth as the "latest" in war songs.

Waltham, Mass. WILLIAM H. MORRIS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Inseparable, Monsieur Laval


U.S.
La Belle France
L.F. van Zelm
"--NO ACT OF HITLER OR ANY OF HIS PUPPETS, CAN SEVER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE."
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Down the Middle of the Road

Not in the History Books!

By Erwin D. Canham

Lunching with the Minister to the United States of an important English-speaking country, we mentioned that American forces had been in North Africa before — long before.

"Is that so?" he exclaimed in some astonishment. His secretary had never heard of our wars with the Barbary Pirates, either. So we told them a little bit about Stephen Decatur, and our valiant naval exploits in the Mediterranean, and set it down to the lack of teaching of American history in the imperial schools.

But then that night at home we told our offspring that we would get down the history books and read about Barbary Pirates, and Stephen Decatur, and the Bey of Tunis, the Dey of Algiers, and Millions for Defense but Not One Cent for Tribute.

So we turned confidently to our modest but useful home library.

First we took down the standard textbook, Muzzey's "History of the American People," 1927 edition, and thumbed the pages to the end of the section on the War of 1812. Nothing about the Barbary Pirates.

"Odd," said we, turning to the index. Under "Barbary" a reference to the pirates' depredations and our weakness in 1792, but nothing about subduing them from 1802 to 1815. Under "Decatur"—nothing. Under "Algiers"—nothing. Under "Tunis"—nothing. Under "Tripoli"—nothing. And so, in all the 711 pages of our edition of Professor Muzzey's excellent text, there was no hint that our boys had ever been to North Africa before.

* * *

Then we turned to quite a different tome, W. E. Woodward's debunking work: "A New American History." Under "Barbary"—nothing. Under "Algiers—Tunis—Tripoli"—nothing. Under "Decatur"—a sneer at his remark, "My country, right or wrong."

Nothing in the index, nothing that we could find in the text about our war with the Barbary Pirates and our disposition of them.

Finally we turned to our thirteen-volume Cambridge Modern History. There, in the fat Vol. VII on "The United States" we were sure there would be a paragraph, at least, about the very un-isolationist episode wherein our naval forces swept the Mediterranean shores clean of the long-irritating piratical forces. But Cambridge let us down, too. There was a long chapter about the War of 1812, there were 758 pages of nearly everything else, but no Barbary Pirates. There was even an extensive chronological table, showing such salient events as the murder of William Morgan and the formation of the Antimasonic Party, not to mention the Tariff of Abominations, but nothing about Stephen Decatur and his fifteen ships.

* * *

Never having propounded an unanswered question for Information Please, we possess no Encyclopedia Britannica. Nor do we have at present any of the good texts which undoubtedly do full justice to our wars with Tripoli and Tunis. So we told our child the story from memory, and promised to look up the facts in the morning.

But the radio helped us out. For soon, blaring forth so proudly, came the Marines' Hymn: "From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli. . . ." What are American children supposed to think that reference means? Why is any salient reference to these incidents in American history omitted in the three substantial texts consulted?

There has been a lot of talk lately about the necessity of teaching the British something about American history. Wouldn't it be a good idea to start with the Americans?

The Bookshelf

From the China Incident to the Battle of Britain

Edward W. Beattie, Jr., is one of the ablest members of that corps of American correspondents whose work up until Pearl Harbor more than justified the statement that the American public was the best informed in the world. He brought to his work a rare combination of warm human feeling and a rigid honesty which shielded him from the two great pitfalls of the personal history writer — emotionalism and preoccupation with self.

Give to such a man the itinerary that Ed Beattie followed from Tokyo in the early days of the "China Incident" to London in the great Blitz of 1940, with way stops at exactly the crucial moments in Berlin, Prague, Warsaw, and Paris, and you obtain FREELY TO PASS (New York: Crowell. $3), a book which, although written in the first person, is never personal and which is in fact a great portrait of that period in the history of this globe when it began spinning down the tides of a whirlpool into total war.

It may be ancient history now, but in this particular period when Dr. Goebbels is trying so hard to drive a wedge of friction among the members of the United Nations it is more than wise to reread the account of those days when Britain stood alone against the onslaught of Nazi conquest. And many a lingering question about the past is answered as you go over the story of early phases of the war which then still seemed remote to America.

The value of the book lies in its really extraordinary honesty. Writing long after the events, it would have been so easy to claim just a trifle more than ordinary foresight, or to color one's impressions of countries. Ed did none of that. He writes of Japan as he lived in it, a country where ordinary people were quite ordinary. He stands on the border of a crumbling Poland, sharing the resentment of the Poles at what he then considered Russia's unjustifiable treachery. Again in Finland he failed to grasp the same fact—that Stalin knew what was coming and was preparing for the great struggle with Hitler for which he needed every possible advance post.

I cannot recall any other account of the collapse in France which catches in such brief space the atmosphere of defeat and hopelessness expressed by the long lines of refugees looking neither to one side nor the other, stopping in their plodding progress only to dive for ditches when planes sounded overhead. And nowhere have I found a clearer picture of the helplessness of Britain after Dunkirk. Those who question Britain's right to survival today would be wise to read what Ed Beattie has to tell not only of how pitifully stripped England was in those first months when she stood alone, but also of how she staved off the invasion with a handful of incredibly brave and skillful aviators while she went to work to forge a real weapon of war.

"Freely to Pass" contains excellent descriptions of Nazi pogroms, a brief account of meeting Hitler, many a picture of blindness in countries marked for extermination. Its most moving part is the scene in the Waclavske Namesti in Prague on the morning of March 15, when Czechs massed in silence for the German entry. They stood there "and tears streamed down their faces."

"Then a rumble grew down the side street," Mr. Beattie reports, "and the first German tanks and armored cars, their crews sitting tightlipped with sub-machine guns at the ready, turned into the square. As they clattered across the pavement, a wave of sound swept with them and grew into a chorus of thousands of voices, as the Czechs sang their national anthem into the mouths of German guns." JOSEPH C. HARSCH

The Wide Horizon

Law Based on Decalogue

In the current issue of The American Journal of International Law is summarized an enlightened effort within the American Bar Association to re-emphasize enduring spiritual and moral principles that underlie the law. The Association is combatting cynicism that takes form in such arguments as the one that international law no longer exists. The following article consists of excerpts from speeches and writings of the chairman in charge of the Association's work on behalf of the permanency and validity of international law.

By Dr. William E. Masterson

Professor of Law, Temple University, Philadelphia. Chairman, American Bar Association's Committee on International Legal Problems Raised by War.

To understand the nature of law—its permanence, its reality, its elements—we must trace it to its origin, or cause. Law is the effect of some cause, and the effect of anything partakes of the exact nature of its cause. Hence we must go back to its fundamental cause or origin in our efforts to understand the nature of law.

It is generally believed that law originates in the "brain" of judges and legislators and that it is an obscure system of man-made rules that is esoteric to the legal profession and therefore transcends the reach and understanding of the masses. This theory traces law to human origins, to biological processes, and abandons it to the change, the instability, and dissolution of these origins. This view of law presents a misconception of law—a misconception that has been one of the tragedies of the human race. It is the approach of the materialist. It is the picture of law seen from the foot of the mountain.

The moral law recorded on Sinai antedated time: it existed in eternity. Moses, the great lawgiver, did not create these rules of behavior; they were revealed to him. They were a discovery, and they were the complete body of rules of law that constituted the sole government of a great people.

* * *

Every true rule of law that exists in precept or is employed in practice in the adjustment of the affairs of men is nothing more than one of the myriad applications of one of these divine commands that have come down to us through these thirty centuries. Should all nations and individuals live up to these commands in all their relations to each other, would they not be free from all inharmony, all disputes, all litigation, all wars, and would not all injustices vanish from the earth? Is not this because they would not be violating any law, but living in obedience to all the law? In referring to the Ten Commandments, the Master Christian said, "On these hang all the law."

This is the view of the law from the crest of the mountain. It is, I am convinced, the correct view. It is the idealistic view. It presents law as resting in creation, eternal, immutable, indestructible. It removes the mystery from law and brings it down to the reach and understanding of all men.

Here are two points of view. One's approach to this problem must be just this broad, this basic, if we are ever to arrive at the truth about law. If not, we will remain lost in theories, speculations, and egotism.

* * *

The theory that I am advocating is not altogether new. It represents a revival and an extension, perhaps, of old conceptions that are appearing in increasingly clearer light and are being presented with less timid and more vigorous expression. Elihu Root, for example, once said:

> "The law had been broken by a sea power but was still the law. . . . The law was not like a teacup or a pitcher, which once broken, was irretrievably ruined."

Frederic R. Coudert, a distinguished jurist of New York City, puts it this way:

> ". . . there has been of late years a revival of the older conception of natural law, or of fundamental law, a law transcending mere municipal law and based upon the nature of man and his aspirations for right and justice."

The great body of international law is found in the law of peace. This law exists wholly apart from any conceptions of a law of war; and obedience to and respect for this law of peace is the rule rather than the exception.

When human thought is lifted to the vision of Sinai, when the moral status of men rises to the beatitudes of being, they will perceive law, national and international, in its original completeness and perfection, its indestructibility, and will find themselves under its beneficent reign.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin

A General's View

Banish the entire liquor industry from the United States; close every saloon and brewery; suppress drinking by severe punishment to the drinker—and the Nation will find itself amazed at its efficiency.—Gen. JOHN J. PERSHING, in World War One.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 Three months.$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 One month.....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.